Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 14,045. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

WON'T BID FOR FAT JOBS

CONTRACTORS AFRAID OF $60,000,000 IN GOVERNMENT WORK.

Do Not Know Whether They Would Be Paid in Gold Dollars or Silver Pieces, and Are Not Willing to Engage Their Capital Until After the Election—Projected River and Harbor Improvements May Be Delayed for This Reason.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The cause of sound money has received a decided impetus by reason of the hesitation of contractors to bid on Government work.

The last Congress authorized an expenditure of more than $60,000,000 for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country. The contractors, who ordinarily hasten to bid on this class of work, are hanging back, it is averred, because of their doubt regarding the value of labor and the purchasing power of a dollar, if Bryan should be elected President and the free coinage of silver should be realized through an act of Congress.

The Engineer Corps of the War Department, under the direction of Col. A. MacKenzie, for some time has been perfecting projects for the improvement of rivers and harbors, preliminary to advertising for bids, so that the work might be put under way at once. Much of the work will be placed under the continuous-contract system. There will be thirty-six of these contracts, but up to the present time projects have been completed and advertisements inserted in the case of only four pieces of work.

One contract is for the improvement of the harbor of Savannah, involving about $1,000,000; one for the improvement of Cumberland Sound, which will cost about $2,000,000, while there are two contracts to be let for the improvement of New-York Harbor, aggregating $1,250,000.

Advertisements for these pieces of work are now being published, and bids will have to be submitted within a few weeks. It is expected that before Nov. 1 advertisements will be inserted in newspapers for nearly all the work involved in the general project provided for by this Congress.

Many contractors who usually bid on such work have expressed fear in having to bid before the November election, and say they should have some assurance about the purchasing power of the money they are to receive before entering upon such gigantic undertakings as those involved in the bill.

This is a question that has never before troubled the War Department in the memory of the officers now in charge of river and harbor work. The money the Government will contract to pay will be the legal tender of the country, and it is not believed that an offer of a contractor to do work for which he is to be paid in gold would be entertained.

The attitude of the contractors is regarded by the sound-money men here as an indication of the prevailing sentiment throughout the country. The silver men affect to regard it lightly.

MR. PHELPS'S PLAIN REASONS.

The Danger of the Crisis Leads Him to Vote for Mr. McKinley.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 24.—The following letter from Edward J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, to G. G. Benedict was made public to-day:

Newport, R. I., Aug. 22, 1896.

The Hon. G. G. Benedict:

My Dear Sir: You are right in supposing that under existing conditions there are no ties of party and no difference of opinion upon questions of mere policy that will deter me for a moment from giving my vote and my voice as effectually as I can in opposition to the Chicago nomination and platform. I cheerfully comply with your suggestion that I should state my view of the subject.

I regard the pending Presidential election as presenting the most dangerous crisis that this country has ever encountered. It does not, in my judgment, involve any political controversy nor any question of supremacy of party, for such considerations are lost sight of in the far greater gravity of the situation.

The real issue is one upon which all patriotic men and all who are interested in the prosperity and welfare of the country should find themselves upon one side, and opposed to a common enemy. The attack that we have to resist is not upon the policy but upon the life of the Nation. For they would take its life who destroy the means by which it lives—the business of many thousands and the industry of millions.

On these we are all, whether rich or poor, high or low, alike dependent. Those who are independently rich are very few in proportion to the 70,000,000 of American people, the vast majority of whom gain their living by some form or other of useful employment. Even the rich are dependent upon the business of the country, for their wealth chiefly consists in investments in its various industries, and must speedily perish when they are extinguished.

That there should be prosperity in some of these employments and not in others, or among one class of people and not among others, is impossible. For they all rest upon a common foundation, and are affected by the same considerations. "Business" is a generic term, and comprehends all lawful industries. It represents an entire and indivisible system, inseparably linked together, and which must prosper or languish as a whole. When it is stimulated, all profit; when it is depressed, all suffer.

No part of the body can escape the effect of a general paralysis or fail to get the benefit of general good health. And the only difference, if there is any, between business and labor is that the one is the necessary and principal employer of the other. When business flourishes, the laborer is in demand; when it declines, he stands idle in the market place.

Business of whatever sort in a country like ours, rich in resources, full of energy and vitality, with all harvests, everywhere, ready for the sickle, rests chiefly upon two factors—public confidence and a sound and stable currency. When either is, and much more when both are, impaired, or even gravely threatened, business suffers, general depression comes, labor declines, and the wolf approaches many a door.

Without confidence there can be no credit, no enterprise; capital is hoarded, sent abroad, or lies idle, and all industries diminish or cease, and the surest way the world has ever seen to destroy confidence is to debase the currency, and to make it uncertain from day to day how much a dollar is worth and how much it is going to count for in the near future; to take away, as is now proposed, one-half its value, to begin with, and to set the other half to

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WHITNEY-VANDERBILT WEDDING.

Everything Prepared for the Grand Ceremony To-day at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—All is ready for the great wedding of to-morrow, and all who are to be present at the breakfast are here to-night. The florists began their labors at the Breakers this morning, and will hardly conclude before it is time for the wedding march.

The ceremony is to take place in the gold room, or grand salon, and between the groups of twin columns here, which form alcoves, large vases, filled to overflowing with lilies, Augusta Victoria roses, and anchorist amazonica, are to stand. Bunches of rare-cut flowers will stand about the room in vases. The fireplace is to be banked with falleyeusis fern. A feature of the decoration here will consist of a prie dieu of white sweetpeas and lilies of the valley, on which the bride and bridegroom will kneel. The gray room, where the then Mr. and Mrs. Whitney will receive congratulations, under a canopy of foliage, will be blooming white and pink roses. The grand hall will be charmingly decorated with cascades of fine asparagus and maiden hair ferns, white lilies, hydrangea, pink and white roses, pink and white gladioli, terminating with ruffles of pink and white sweetpeas, and sprays of lily of the valley. There will be twelve of these cascades, and at their bases there will be roses apparently growing.

The drawing room is so beautiful in its permanent adornment that there will be but little floral display about it, and that will consist of bride roses and sprays of lily of the valley, and orchids.

The Vanderbilts regret the many highly colored and some altogether false stories that have been sent out regarding the ceremony. Owing to Mr. Vanderbilt's illness, and there having been no spokesman at the Vanderbilt villa, but very little information has as yet been obtainable. Mrs. Vanderbilt has, however, appointed 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning as the time when authentic accounts of the wedding will be obtainable. Then it is understood that Dr. Depew will represent her in giving out the facts.

Harry Whitney drove to the City Clerk's office to-day and took out his license. He gave his age as twenty-four and his occupation that of a law student. His mother was Flora Payne of Cleveland and his father was born in Conway, Mass. Miss Vanderbilt gives her age as twenty-one and her mother's full maiden name, Alice Claypoole Gwynn, of Cincinnati. Her father's occupation is set down as that of a railroad man. Alice Gwynn Vanderbilt certified to the truth of both certificates, and witnessed the signatures thereto of the coming bride and bridegroom.

There are not a great many gifts, owing to the fact that the wedding is not one of general invitation. Those of the Vanderbilt family are, however, very beautiful and costly. It is learned that Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt's present, which is a silver dinner service, is among the most expensive received. It is one of the finest in this country.

It cannot yet be learned whether or not Mr. Vanderbilt will give his daughter away, but it is believed that he will. He can stand with assistance now, and so, with aid, could take his part of the ceremony. Mr. Whitney stoutly refuses to tell where he will pass his honeymoon, but admits that some very remarkable guesses have been made.

Nahan Franko, the musical director of the wedding, has arranged the following programme:

Wedding March.....Adolrh Jensen
a. Festival Procession.
b. Bridal Song.
c. Dance.
d. Nocturne.
Prize Song, from "Die Meistersinger".....Wagner
Melody.....Rubinstein
Traeumerel.....Schumann
Cavatina.....Raff
Bridal Procession, from "Lohengrin".....Wagner
Largo.....Handel
Violin Solo, Mr. Nahan Franko.
Wedding March.....Mendelssohn
The Star-Spangled Banner.

Everything indicates that the wedding will be one of the grandest ever celebrated here.

INSPECTED WINDSOR CASTLE.

Secretary Herbert Admitted to All the Reserved Rooms.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Hilary A. Herbert, United States Secretary of the Navy, passed Sunday as the guest of J. R. Roosevelt, Secretary of the United States Embassy, at the residence of the latter, in Windsor Forest. Among Mr. Roosevelt's other guests upon the occasion were Lieut. Commander W. S. Cowles, Naval Attaché to the United States Embassy, and Mrs. Cowles, and Baron Whettnall, Belgian Minister to Great Britain.

By special royal permission, Mr. Herbert was shown through Windsor Castle, inspecting not only the state apartments, but the reserved rooms.

Mr. Herbert's departure for America is now fixed for Sept. 28, when he will sail for New-York on board the American Line steamer Paris.

Sought to Burn a Couple by Night.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 24.—A diabolical and determined attempt at incendiarism is reported from Gahanna, this county. When Richard Lantz and his young wife, who are market gardeners, returned from market at 1:30 o'clock Sunday morning, they found a can of powder in their bedroom, to which a half-burned fuse was attached. The fuse had been ignited, but a defect had caused it to go out. Half an hour later their barn burst into a blaze, and was destroyed. They tried to get their horses out, but the doors were locked on the inside, and three fine animals, with other valuable contents, were burned. A rejected lover of Mrs. Lantz is suspected. Twice before attempts to burn their property have been made.

A Day's Bicycle Accidents.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Two fatalities and many serious casualties were added yesterday to the long list of accidents that have befallen bicyclists in crowded streets. Abraham Smith, a youth, was mangled and killed beneath the wheels of a street car. An unknown wheelman, who rode between railway tracks, was ground to pieces by the engine of a freight train. Miss Jessie I. McRay, a visitor from Indianapolis, lies seriously injured and with broken limbs in a hospital, having been struck by a trolley car. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Mitchell, in collision with a vehicle in a park, received injuries from a hard fall on the driveway. Many minor accidents, the greater number of which are unreported, took place.

Archbishop Begin Denounces Masons.

QUEBEC, Aug. 24.—Archbishop Begin of this diocese, coadjutor to Cardinal Taschereau, has issued to his clergy a circular regarding the anti-Masonic congress which meets next month in Trente, in Austrian Tyrol. The Archbishop expresses his hearty approval of the objects of the conference. He asks for information regarding the growth of Freemasonary, which is denounced as an "infernal sect" and "diabolical organization," in various parishes in the diocese.

Met Death in the Whirlpool.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Daniel Malloy, a young lad of Niagara Falls, Ontario, met death in the treacherous whirlpool rapids this afternoon. He was in bathing some distance above, when he was caught in a current and was swept to his death before the eyes of his companions.

FOUR WILL PROBABLY DIE

TERRIBLE COLLISION ON THE PITTSBURG AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

The Chicago Express Train Dashes into a Freight Wreck and More than a Score of Passengers Are Injured — Nearly Every Car Wrecked and a Sad Scene of Suffering Follows—Names of the Wounded.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 24.—The through express train from Chicago on the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, which was due in this city at 12:35 P. M., was wrecked at Valencia, a small station twenty miles west of here, at 11:30 o'clock to-day, and more than a score of passengers were injured, four of whom may die.

Just before the passenger train reached that place there was a collision of freight trains, which threw a number of freight cars on to the main track, and the express train, coming along at the rate of thirty miles an hour, plunged into the wrecked freight cars. Nearly every one of the express was wrecked, and the escape of the passengers from instant death is remarkable. The following is a list of injured:

BENNETT, MARY, aged eleven years, same address; head cut and face bruised.

BENNETT, Miss MAUD, aged nineteen years, of 110 Perrysville Avenue, Allegheny, Penn.; serious contusion of left temple, nose cut and bruised.

HYLE, Mrs. C. F., of Evans City, Penn.; head badly cut and badly bruised.

CRAMER, Mrs. E. L., aged thirty-five years, of Apollo; scalp wounds.

CRAMER, BELLE, aged eleven; head hurt and may be injured internally.

CRAMER, JENNIE, aged eight years; slight scalp wounds.

GRANT, CULBERT, of 414 Rebecca Street, Allegheny, Penn.; right forearm fractured, face and scalp wounds. He was stealing a ride on one of the freight trains.

CURRY, JOHN, aged forty years, a farmer of Pleasant Hill, Penn.; lower jaw fractured, throat cut, muscles of tongue and throat paralyzed, and scalp cuts; will die.

HUSTON, G. D., telegraph operator of New-Castle, Penn.; scalp wound and burn on right arm.

MARSH, Mrs. W. B., aged fifty years, of Talmage, Ohio; compound fracture of frontal bone; skull crushed and brain protruding; will probably die.

MORSE, Mrs. J. W., aged thirty-six years, of Ledi, Ohio; lower jaw, cheekbone, and collarbone fractured, and wrist injured; recovery very doubtful.

McMILLIN, J. W., engineer, of Bennett, Penn.; both feet crushed.

MILLER, J. C., of Hazelwood, Penn., engineer of Chicago express; legs badly squeezed.

SCHANTZ, D. B., a carpenter, of Harmony, Penn.; scalp wounds and spinal cord injured; not serious.

SMITH, E. J., fireman, of Beaver Falls, Penn.; scalp wound and ankle sprained.

SMITH, WALTER, aged eighteen years, a newsboy of Akron, Ohio; scalp wound.

SMITH, Miss JENNIE, of Verona, Penn.; face and head badly injured.

SMITH, CHARLES, fireman, of Bennett, Penn.; ankle sprained and head badly cut.

TIERNEY, Dr. J. L., of Sharpsburg, Penn.; serious scalp wounds.

WEAKERLING, J. H., telegraph operator, of New-Castle, Penn.; leg bruised and scalp wound.

The injured were brought to the Allegheny General Hospital by a special train.

The Chicago express train does not stop at Valencia, and was running at the rate of about forty miles an hour when the engineer first discovered the obstruction on the tracks. The engineer reversed and applied the brakes, but though the speed of the express was diminished somewhat, it struck the freight cars on the main track with frightful force, and freight cars and engine rolled in a great mass of torn wood and iron over an embankment.

The engineer and fireman of the express, when they saw that a collision was inevitable, jumped and escaped with severe injuries. The tender, mail, express, and passenger coaches plied up over each other and rolled down the embankment on the wrecked engine and freight cars. Clouds of steam and smoke from the disabled engine enveloped the scene and added to the distress of the injured pinioned in the wreck, who feared the débris would take fire and burn them alive.

Meanwhile, those of the express crew and passengers who were not injured, the crew of the freight train, and people of Valencia, who were near at hand when the accident occurred, rushed to the aid of the injured, and a special train with surgeons was at once dispatched from Alleghany to the scene of the wreck. The freight cars which were struck by the express train were heavily loaded with long iron piping. These heavy iron tubes were hurled with great force through the sides of the day coaches, and most of the fatal injuries to passengers were produced by them.

DEPOSITORS CHECKED BY POLICE.

Haymarket Bank, Chicago, Fails for $160,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Unable to meet its obligations in the Clearing House Saturday, the Haymarket Produce Bank early this morning made an assignment to Charles L. Boyd. According to the assignee the liabilities are about $160,000, and the assets about the same.

The bank is situated at 146 Randolph Street, in the centre of the Haymarket. It is a corporation organized and managed by Arthur R. Howe and Gustavus Bodenschatz. The capital stock was $50,000. Those interested say that the failure was unexpected by the bankers, while others aver that the concern has been in a shaky condition for some time.

A majority of the customers of the bank came from the garden-truck farmers, and their losses will be considerable. An angry crowd of farmers, who had money deposited in the bank, gathered about the doors of the institution soon after the assignment was announced, but they were kept in check by the police.

A Blind Man Walks into East River.

Joseph Faber, a blind inmate of the almshouse, walked off the East Twenty-sixth Street pier yesterday afternoon, and nearly lost his life. Faber came to New-York from Blackwell's Island yesterday, and intended to return on the last up trip of the transport boat Thomas S. Brennan. When he reached the pier there was no one near to guide him to the boat, and, in attempting to reach the gangplank, he stepped overboard. Sanford G. Cable, a receiving clerk on the pier, threw a life preserver to the man from the boat, and he clung to it.

Faber was pulled from the water and taken to Bellevue Hospital and resuscitated. He is not thought to be seriously injured by his accident.

A Runaway Twice in Collision.

A horse hitched to a light wagon owned by Frank Ibert, a brewer, ran away at Williams Place and Atlantic Avenue yesterday, and at Hopkinson Avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn, was in collision with a carriage driven by Dr. Ashley of 756 Greene Avenue. Dr. Ashley and his son were thrown to the street, and the doctor's shoulder was badly wrenched. His son escaped without injury. The wagon then struck another carriage, in which were Anthony Stark, sixteen years old, of 484 Evergreen Avenue, and a woman whose name is not known. Both were thrown out, but escaped injury. The runaway horse was captured by Roundsman Bavendam of the mounted squad.

ROBBERY AT LONG BRANCH.

George Slater Brutally Assaulted and Nearly Killed.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 24.—George Slater, thirty-eight years old, of New-York, who has been in charge of the golf links for the Norwood Field Club this Summer, narrowly escaped being murdered at this place early this morning. Slater was out spending the evening with some friends along the shore, and about 1 o'clock came down Ocean Avenue, until he reached Pavilion Avenue, which leads to the New-York and Long Branch Railroad main station. He took that avenue, which is about the loneliest at this place, for the Thallman cottage, at West Long Branch, where he was boarding. As Mr. Slater turned to go down Pavilion Avenue, a strange man stepped up alongside of him and entered into a friendly conversation with him. He said he was going the same direction.

Slater thought nothing of the man's actions, but was rather pleased to have company through the lonely avenue. Both men walked along together, chatting freely about the doings of the day. On their way they were obliged to cross the railroad tracks of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad and the trolley company. They had only gotten across the tracks, where there are a number of large willow trees planted closely together, which makes the spot a very dark and lonely one, when, quick as a flash, the stranger picked up a small fence rail that was lying on the pavement, and dealt Slater a terrible blow across the head, breaking the rail in two. Slater dropped heavily to the ground, with a deep gash in his head, and the man left him lying there unconscious and for dead.

The stranger then robbed Slater of over $10 in cash and several other articles which he had upon his person, and then escaped. The injured man was not found until about 6 o'clock this morning, when Edward Ridgeway, who runs a newspaper route around the shore, went along Pavilion Avenue, and saw Slater lying by the roadside and bleeding badly. He was perfectly helpless. Ridgeway ran to the Central Railroad station, and got John Disbow, the ticket agent, and Mr. Duncan, one of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital's staff, to come to the place where the man was lying. Slater was conveyed to the hospital, which is only a short distance from where he was found, and where it was found necessary to put four stitches in the wound. Slater is a married man, and Miss Mills, the matron at the hospital thinks he will recover, but it will take some time.

A REPLY TO SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Francis Wayland Glen Invites Him to Bring a Libel Suit in This State.

Francis Wayland Glen has addressed an open letter to Sir Charles Tupper, Sr., in which he offers to deposit in any court in this State $25,000 as security for costs in case Sir Charles Tupper, Lord Mount Stephen, Sir Donald A. Smith, or R. B. Angus wishes to institute an action against him for libel in alleging that Sir Charles Tupper accepted a bribe of $1,000,000 for securing the final contract for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

"The reason why I name $25,000," he says, "is because I anticipate that I shall be compelled to examine Lord Mount Stephen, a peer of the realm, and Sir Donald A. Smith, High Commissioner to the Foot of the Throne, and sundry other persons in Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Holland by commission, and it will be necessary that my chief counsel be present when they are examined."

The offer is made on condition that if a libel action is brought those bringing it shall deposit an equal amount.

The letter quotes Sir Charles Tupper to the effect that if Mr. Glen will furnish security for costs of an action for libel in Canada, he (Sir Charles) will agree immediately to enter suit. Mr. Glen says that if Sir Charles makes the deposit in a court in this State he will instruct his attorneys to accept service, and in due process enter a plea of justification.

CLOTHING SHOPS BURNED OUT.

Lodging Houses Threatened for a Time by a Division Street Fire.

Three floors of the five-story brick building at 14 and 16 Division Street, were burned out last night, and the other floors were badly damaged by water. The total loss is estimated at $5,000.

Flames were seen issuing from the windows of the top floor about 10 o'clock. Engine No. 9 was the first to respond to an alarm, and Foreman Caffney at once sent out a third alarm, without ringing a second. This precaution was taken because there were two lodging houses, with about 300 lodgers, immediately in the rear of the burning building. The fire, however, was soon under control.

The top floor, where the fire began, and the fourth floor were occupied by Benno Levi, a cloak manufacturer. His loss is about $2,000. The third floor was occupied by J. Berkowitz, and the second by Jacob Schlutzky. On the first floor was the Eagle Frame Manufactory. Berkowitz and Schlutsky ran "sweat shops," and their loss is about $2,000. The remainder of the loss is divided between the framemakers and Hoffman Brothers, who occupied a part of the third floor. The Eagle Company suffered chiefly from water. There was slight loss in the hardware store of Charles H. Klingeat, at 10 and 12 Division Street, from water.

Hunters in Yellowstone Park.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The annual report of Lieut. Col. Young to the Secretary of the Interior, on the management of the Yosemite National Park, shows that hunters and trappers entered the park during the Winter and Spring months and destroyed considerable game. Over 200 stand of arms were taken from persons entering the park, and, as a result, broods of young quail and grouse are flourishing. Bear, deer, lynx, and foxes are not abundant, but if hunters can be kept out, will soon multiply. Col. Young recommends that the park be surveyed and its boundaries clearly defined.

Lieut. Peary's Progress North.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 24.—Lieut. Peary passed Turnavik Island, Labrador, early on July 20, in the steamer Hope, which was under steam and sail, ninety hours from Sydney. He reports everybody well and prospects hopeful. The vessel met considerable ice and numerous bergs along the coast. This news came by the Labrador mail steamer reaching here to-day. Further news is expected by vessels returning from Northern Labrador within the next fortnight.

The Polar Snow of Mars.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—A dispatch from the Percival Lowell Observatory, at Flagstaff, Arizona, to John Ritchie, Jr., of the Harvard Observatory announces that the polar snow of Mars has been observed in latitude 76, longitude 36, about two degrees in diameter.

Died from a Blow Over the Heart.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Aug. 24.—Emsie Williams, while sparring yesterday, was hit on the left breast by Will Clark and died immediately. Clark was examined by the Coroner, who acquitted him, the verdict being excusable homicide. Williams was a farmer, and leaves a large family.

FRANCIS SUCCEEDS SMITH

THE PRESIDENT SELECTS A MAN FOR SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Missouri's Former Governor Will Take His Place in the Cabinet the First of Next Month—Has Been a Stanch Supporter of the Administration's Financial Policy—Appointment Will Aid the Third Ticket in the Southwest.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 24.—President Cleveland announced to-night that David R. Francis, ex-Governor of Missouri, had been appointed Secretary of the Interior, vice Hoke Smith, resigned, and that he would assume the duties of his office Sept. 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug 24.—The announcement to-night by the President of the appointment of ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri as the successor to Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, has caused no surprise in the limited circle in which it is known.

Mr. Francis was in Washington last Saturday, and spent some time with Secretary Carlisle. This gave rise to the rumor that he had been selected for the place, and his name figured in the gossip of yesterday and to-day. It is now known that soon after the President received the resignation of Mr. Smith he opened communication with Mr. Francis and ascertained that he would willingly enter upon the duties of the office for the short time remaining to the present Administration.

Mr. Cleveland was credited in 1895 with the intention of giving a Cabinet position to Mr. Francis. When Wilson S. Bissell resigned as Postmaster General, the President wished to bestow this portfolio upon the ex-Governor; but complications arose which prevented such action.

The selection of Mr. Francis, it is believed, will have a good effect upon the sound-money movement in the Southwest. Mr. Francis has been a successful business man for years, and has connections throughout Missouri and other Southwestern States which give him a wide influence.

The fact that Mr. Francis is not a lawyer will not necessarily operate to his disadvantage when he shall assume the duties of the Secretary of the Interior. The work of the department, as already indicated in these dispatches, is up to date, and there is little probability that Mr. Francis will be called upon in the six months during which he will hold the office to cope with any question of great importance. So far as business propositions are concerned, his judgment is considered to be of the highest order.

The statement has been made in the last two days that Mr. Francis has indicated to his friends his intention to vote for Bryan and Sewall. It is not regarded as in the range of possibilities that the President would make him a Cabinet officer without first ascertaining his views regarding the action of the Chicago Convention. If Mr. Cleveland did not deem the action of that convention a menace to the honor of the country there was no reason why he should permit Mr. Smith to leave the Cabinet. Hoke Smith, advocating the election of Bryan, would be a no more bitter pill for the Administration to swallow than David R. Francis, holding the same views. It is safe to assume that the men who have been counting upon the support of Francis in the free-silver crusade, will find that his strength will be thrown to the movement for the maintenance of the country's honor and credit.

Mr. Smith did not know, prior to the President's announcement, who would be his successor. He did not believe the President would feel obliged to name a man from Georgia. He said to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he left the Cabinet with a feeling of the highest regard for Mr. Cleveland.

DAVID R. FRANCIS.

The Youngest Man Ever Elected Governor of Missouri.

David Rowland Francis was born in Madison County, Ky., Oct. 1, 1850. When fifteen years of age he went to Missouri to live, and at sixteen entered Washington University, in St. Louis, being graduated in 1870, at the head of his class.

As soon as he had finished his education, he entered commercial life in the wholesale house of Shryock & Rowland, St. Louis. He rose rapidly to a partner, and in 1877 began business on his own account as commission merchant. He was married the year before. His great capacity for business led successively to his election as a Director of the Merchants' Exchange and as Vice President and President of that important commercial organization.

He made his first venture in politics in 1884, and was elected a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which nominated Mr. Cleveland. He was nominated in 1885 by the Democrats for Mayor of St. Louis, and defeated his Republican opponent by a large majority. His record as Mayor of St. Louis was one of which his party was proud. He became famous, like Mr. Cleveland, for his vetoes. By one of them he saved the city from an expensive gas-lighting project, and pointed out a plan by which gas was finally secured at a great economy to the people. During his administration the city of St. Louis reclaimed $950,000 from the Missouri Pacific Railway, and the debt of the city was greatly reduced.

Mr. Francis, in 1888, received the Democratic nomination for Governor of Missouri on the first ballot of the convention. He was elected Nov. 6, 1888, and was the youngest man who had ever held that office. His administration of the affairs of State was conservative, wise, and statesmanlike. He has been the strong personal friend of Mr. Cleveland ever since 1884, when he assisted in nominating Mr. Cleveland for President. His position on the financial question is well known to be strongly in favor of sound money.

In personal appearance the new Secretary of the Interior is very striking. He has a pleasant face, with a frank expression. His manners are easy and genial. He is a great favorite in social life. He has amassed a considerable fortune by his business enterprises in Missouri.

Fell on and Crushed His Child.

A singular and probably fatal accident occurred at West Hoboken last night, the victim being Frank Sach, three years old, of 418 Hague Street. The boy was sitting on the floor, when his father, John Sach, entered the room. As he advanced to pick the child up his foot caught in a rug, and he fell on the child. The boy's breastbone was crushed, his collarbone was dislocated, and he also suffered internal injuries.

One Bullet Killed Son and Daughter.

CALVERT, Tex., Aug. 24.—The son and daughter of Martha McCullough, living in Milam County, were assassinated by some unknown party Saturday evening. Only one shot was fired. They were sitting on the porch after dusk, when a rifle shot rang out. The bullet passed through the son's neck and lodged in the daughter's head.

WARNED BY HIS FRIENDS.

Mr. Platt Told that He Will Be Knifed if Nominated.

SARATOGA, Aug. 25.—A delegation which included William Barnes and Congressman Southwick of Albany, John Raines, Abraham Gruber, Senator Coggeshall, Silas B. Dutcher of Brooklyn, and one or two others, went to Mr. Platt after midnight and strongly urged him not to take the nomination. All are his close friends. Mr. Southwick told him that he was making the mistake of his life.

"The people in the Western counties, particularly, and in all the counties to some extent, will slaughter you," said Mr. Southwick.

"They will take your scalp," said Mr. Gruber. "You should refuse to allow your name to be presented to the convention."

Mr. Dutcher and Senator Coggeshall told Mr. Platt plainly that if he allowed his name to be presented to the convention he would make a fatal error.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

A Bitter Attack on Sir Charles Tupper in the House.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 24.—The House of Commons resumed its sittings to-day, when Mr. McInnes, Vancouver, B. C., who is one of the youngest members of the House, moved the adoption of the address in reply to the Governor General's speech from the Throne, opening Parliament. He made a vigorous speech, in which he attacked strongly the policy of the late Tupper Government. Mr. Lemieux, (Gaspe, Quebec,) speaking in French, seconded McInnes's motion.

Sir Charles Tupper made a very long speech in reply. He held that the defeat of his party at the late election was not on any of the leading issues of the day. Mr. Laurier, he declared, secured the power by appealing to the people of Ontario on the school question in one way, and to the people of Quebec in a vastly different one. Sir Charles next took up the interview with Laurier recently published in a Chicago newspaper, and denounced the Premier for having communicated his foreign policy to a foreign newspaper. It was the Premier's duty, he declared, to have given his views to the Canadian Parliament first. As for himself, he objected to what he alleged to be Laurier's intention to hand the control of the Canadian canals over to the United States.

Mr. Laurier, replying to Sir Charles Tupper said the reasons which Sir Charles had given for the defeat of his Government were not those which made the people reject it at the polls. The Conservative Government, he said, was turned out of office because it was corrupt and extravagant, and because of the burdens imposed by its trade policy. The interview published in Chicago, Mr. Laurier said, was substantially correct. It was the intention of his Government to live on friendly relations with the people of the United States.

Mr. Forster moved an adjournment of the debate and the House adjourned at 10:10 P. M.

STEEL WORKS FAIL FOR $1,000,000.

Union Company of Anderson, Ind., Attributes It to Silver.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 24.—The Union Steel Company's affairs were placed in the hands of a receiver to-night. Thomas K. Akin of Alexandria gave the necessary bond, with the Union Trust Company as surety, and is now in charge of the plant.

The company is capitalized at $1,500,000, and claims to have $1,000,000 invested in stock, machinery, and plant at Alexandria, which covers thirty acres and is a complete rail and steel concern. The company established itself in Alexandria for a bonus of $175,000 and employs 1,800 men when in full blast.

It seems that most of the plant was built upon borrowed money, among the creditors being the Missouri Steel Company, for $50,000. The financial agitation, the company avers, so paralyzed business that it was forced to close the plant, and has been unable to meet payments. The details are withheld to-night, and the liabilities and assets are not known, but are not far, it is claimed, from a million each.

THE WEATHER.

Indications for to-day are for fair weather, slightly warmer this evening.

The barometer has fallen very rapidly in the Northwest, slowly in the Southwest; it has risen slightly over the lake region, Middle Atlantic States, and New-England. It has also risen west of Montana, and it is highest on the North Pacific coast. A depression of considerable energy is central north of Dakota.

It is warmer west of the Mississippi and in the Ohio Valley, and cooler in the Middle Atlantic States and in the interior of the Southern States; it is also much cooler north of Montana.

Showers prevailed yesterday in the Gulf, Middle, and South Atlantic States, and on the New-England coast. The weather was clear last night, except along the Atlantic coast and Gulf, where cloudiness continued.

Warmer, fair weather will prevail in the central valleys and lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States. Local thunderstorms are likely to continue in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	TIMES. 1895.
3 A. M.	74	74	76
6 A. M.	71	72	74
9 A. M.	74	72	76
12 M.	83	71	74
3 P. M.	88	76	72
6 P. M.	84	72	74
9 P. M.	79	68	70
12 P. M.	71	65	70

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73.00
Weather Bureau	73.00
Corresponding date 1895	78.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	71.00

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The first of the suits was filed yesterday when old soldiers intend to bring against the City of Hartford, Conn., to recover alleged town bounty due since the war. George Jones brought suit in the City Court to recover $300 town bounty alleged not to have been paid him in 1862. The suit is returnable in the City Court of Hartford. About twenty-five others will follow.

—John E. Brooks, a white man, aged twenty, and John Thomas, colored, of the schooner Silver Star, from Newpoint, Matthews County, Va., were drowned yesterday while endeavoring to raise the anchor near Old Plantation Lighthouse, Virginia. The windlass slipped, knocking both men senseless, and before assistance could reach them they fell overboard.

—Mayor Greene of Woonsocket, R. I., received a letter from President S. P. Colt yesterday, saying that the factories of the Woonsocket Rubber Company would be started not later than Sept. 15, in consideration of the condition among the workmen here, as represented by the Mayor, although business does not warrant the resumption.

—The wife of Seneca McNair, twenty-eight years old, was found dead yesterday morning in an outbuilding of the Palatan Hotel at Orange Lake, near Newburg. She had been melancholy and had swallowed carbolic acid. A child was born to her about four months ago, and she has been ailing ever since.

—Dr. J. E. Griswold and wife of Portland, Conn., were thrown out of a carriage on the East Hampton Road, a mile beyond Pacousett, last evening, by a runaway horse frightened by a passing wheelman. Mrs. Griswold had several bones broken, and was seriously injured. The doctor was slightly injured.

—W. N. Winans, a dry goods dealer of Detroit, committed suicide yesterday. He hired a rowboat, rowed out on the river, and jumped into the water. The body was recovered. Winans was in financial trouble. He was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and one son.

—Six thousand dollars was stolen from the safe at the Canadian Pacific Railway station, at Joliet, during Friday night.

ALL RESTS WITH PLATT

Can Head the State Ticket If He Will Consent.

WILL DECIDE THIS MORNING

The Convention Already Stampeded to the Tioga Chieftain.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR ASPIRANTS

Aldridge, Fish, and the Others, However, Profess a Willingness to Submit Gracefully.

A WARM FIGHT FOR SECOND PLACE

The Programme of Platt's Friends it Said to be to Nominate John N. Scutcherd of Buffalo.

SARATOGA, Aug. 24.—The Republican leaders have put the crown upon the brow of Thomas C. Platt.

That he will be the nominee of the State Convention for Governor seems as certain as anything in politics twenty-four hours in advance. He has made no formal declaration that he will accept the nomination, although some of his confidential friends have been saying that he will not do so. All the developments of to-day point to a stampede to him at the earliest possible moment.

There has been but one incident which causes a shadow of doubt that Platt will be the candidate. A solid and large body of Republicans from all parts of the State formally tendered him their support this afternoon. That he made no absolute refusal to accept it led them to think he would accept. A reply to their formal offer was expected at 4 o'clock to-night. At that hour Mr. Platt said that any statements that he had accepted were unauthorized. He held to his original utterances, and would make no declaration until to-morrow morning. It is this delay which leads some to believe he may have some new situation to project.

But it is a question in the minds of many if Mr. Platt can prevent the convention from nominating him. The other candidates are lost in the avalanche.

There are some thorns in the crown. Some of Mr. Platt's ancient enemies have been shouting the loudest for his nomination. Some of his closest friends have advised against it. His business interests and his family are said to weigh against it, and there are elements of the party which are already rejoicing at the prospect of a chance to take a thump at his head. But his machine leaders have been at him hard all day, saying that the trouble would be greater if he did not take it. Some think a bee has strayed into Mr. Platt's hat and some are saying that the entire situation has been developing for weeks, and profess to believe that Mr. Platt was "in the play."

A circular was sent out to various Republican leaders two weeks ago. It was headed, "Thomas C. Platt," in large letters, and contained a glowing biographical sketch.

Few profess to be expert enough to compute the political effect of the nomination of Mr. Platt. "Who will be the leader?" "Can he become Governor, and, like Tilden, retain his hold in practical politics?" "What will be the effect on the National ticket?" These, and dozens of other questions, are asked on all sides, by the half-dazed crowd of delegates to-night.

Bitter Disappointments.

he got out of the way, there would be such a fight between Fish and Aldridge that party success would be endangered. Mr. Fish's friends were registering vows that they would not stand it, if Mr. Platt gave his strength to the Rochester man. They brought up Aldridge's record as a dispenser of canal patronage, his disregard of Civil Service rules, and attacked him personally. Aldridge's friends brought out the old story of the "Tammany diamonds," and made vows they would not submit if Mr. Platt allowed Fish to walk off with the prize.

For hours there was a vigorous throwing of knives of this sort. The leaders, who were not committed to either candidate, were greatly worried, and no one any more so than Mr. Platt himself.

There was a sudden impetus to the movement to nominate Mr. Platt about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Frank Platt Arrives.

It was caused by the arrival of the ex-Senator's son, Frank H. Platt of New York. He came, it is said, in response to the message mentioned in the dispatches to THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning, and was said to have conferred with other members of Mr. Platt's family. His appearance gave strength to the belief that Mr. Platt was undecided whether to take the nomination. Shortly after he reached the hotel, young Mr. Platt went to his father's cottage, and the two at once retired to one of the inner rooms.

A conference which is likely to be remembered as one of the historic ones of Republican politics in this State was getting together in the Worden Hotel, just across the street, about the same time. It was kept a secret, and those who were there were put under obligations to say nothing as to what transpired. It was a meeting of loyal lieutenants to discuss and give a verdict on their commanding general.

They were to decide whether, in their judgment, the man who has been selecting candidates for Governor for years might profitably be made a candidate himself. It was not able, because it was the first time in years that a body of men have determined to agree on a Republican candidate when Mr. Platt was absent. The far-famed "Sunday school class" was holding a session to which its chief instructor was not invited.

The following are the men who were there, and they decided that Mr. Platt should be nominated as a solution of the difficult problem before the convention: Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the New-York County Committee; ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott of New-York, Representative Lemuel Ely Quigg of New-York, George W. Dunn, formerly member of the State Committee, of Binghamton; John F. Parkhurst of Bath, member of the State Committee; Louis F. Payn of Columbia, the messenger who bore the resignations from the Senate of Mr. Platt and Mr. Conkling to the Governor of New-York, and Mr. Platt's "closest friend"; ex-Senator Jacob Worth of Brooklyn, Mr. Platt's chief lieutenant in Kings County; ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Chemung, whom Mr. Platt four years ago nominated for Governor; ex-Committeeman W. J. Glenn of Allegany County, State Committeeman W. J. Youngs of Oyster Bay, Senator John Raines of Ontario County, ex-Senator and ex-Collector Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth of Niagara, the President pro tem. of the Senate; ex-Senator Commodore P. Vedder of Cattaraugus County, Congressman James W. Wadsworth of Geneseo, who was until this morning a candidate for the Governorship; William L. Proctor of St. Lawrence, a member of the State Committee; William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, a member of the State Committee; Abraham Gruber, member of the State Committee and leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District of New-York.

The Conference for Platt.

These men discussed the situation in earnest for nearly two hours. They had interviewed the leaders of the anti-Platt elements before coming together. The Saxton men, including the Lieutenant Governor, had signified that they would stand by the ticket, whether it was Platt or somebody else. The Roberts men, including the Controller, had given assurances that they would give loyal support to Mr. Platt if he were nominated. James J. Belden, who heads a contesting anti-Platt delegation from his county, personally assured several of the conferees that he not only would support Mr. Platt, but would waive, if desirable, the claims of his contestants.

The McKinley League leaders, the fourth anti-Platt element, were ugly. George E. Matthews of Buffalo, the President, made threats that if Platt were nominated he would make it as hot as he could for the Tiogan.

John E. Milholland, the organizer of the league, also was in an ugly frame of mind, and some of the lesser lights of the league were exceedingly bitter against Mr. Platt, and said so.

All this was brought out at the conference and discussed carefully. "What can the McKinley Leaguers do?" asked one of the conferees. "They are for McKinley. If they remain ugly and refuse to support the head of the State ticket, a hint to Mr. Hanna that somebody may interfere with his friend McKinley will doubtless lead him to whip them into line."

It is said that only one man at the conference made serious objection to Mr. Platt as a candidate, and that was Jacob M. Worth, and his objection was based on the argument that it would be exposing Mr. Platt to the shafts of his enemies in all parts of the State, would arouse old antagonisms, and cause no end of trouble in the party. He was as firm a friend of Mr. Platt as ever, he is reported to have said, but he took Mr. Platt at his word when he said he did not want the nomination, and he was speaking from the standpoint of a friend. Mr. Platt was thought to be the logical candidate by the others of the conference, and they professed to believe he would harmonize instead of scatter the various party elements. One argument with them was that it would be impossible to nominate any new man, and to take either Fish or Aldridge, who have been so long under fire, would cause so much ugliness that it was out of the question.

So they agreed that Mr. Platt ought to be the man, and Mr. Worth finally withdrew his objections, and it was a unanimous thing.

Platt Would Accept.

Edward Lauterbach, Senator Ellsworth, and William Barnes, Jr., were designated to go to Mr. Platt's cottage and tell him that he was the choice of the conference, and ask him if he would accept.

It was 5:50 o'clock when the three messengers reached Mr. Platt. Just what they said was not made known, but in a few minutes William Barnes came out and whispered to a few friends that Mr. Platt would accept the nomination.

The announcement caused a sensation which however had been partially discounted when it was said that Mr. Platt had remarked that he would accept if the nomination came under proper circumstances. One report was that he had signified that he would accept if, in addition to the members of the conference, Candidates Aldridge, Fish, Roberts, and Saxton should express themselves as satisfied.

At about the time the conference ended, a new candidate for Lieutenant Governor was brought out; John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo was the man. That brought trouble from the Brooklyn men, who have been here shouting for Timothy L. Woodruff. The old and officially decided question as to the residence of Mr. Platt was responsible for nipping the Woodruff boom. Although Mr. Platt votes in Tioga County, some of the conferees thought that he generally would be credited to New-York, and they feared the farmers up the State would not like two candidates from Greater New-York. So they discussed the turning down of Mr. Woodruff, and allowed their preference for Mr. Scatcherd to be known in the corridors.

The effect of making Mr. Platt the candidate has brought a change of feeling as to Warner Miller. If Mr. Platt is to be the head of the ticket the shrewd leaders say it would be best to deal gently with the Herkimer statesmen. The fact, however, that the preliminary roll is made up by the State Committee bears the names of the anti-Miller men, is pretty good evidence that the committee intends to carry out the original programme.

GOV. MORTON'S POSITION.

It Is Believed by Many in Albany that He Will Be Renominated.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—Gov. Morton is in the Adirondacks, where he proposes to remain until after the convention. He is removed from telegraphic communication, and it is intimated here that he purposely got away so as to avoid the passing of telegrams to and from him during the convention. Last week he called Col. Cole, his private secretary, to his camp, to advise him regarding an acceptance of the renomination for Governor.

While Morton is not a candidate for renomination, it is believed here, and the belief is quite strong, that he will not decline if the convention sees fit to rename him. When Platt and others got him into the race for the nomination for President, Gov. Morton in a letter declared that, entering the National canvass, he would not be a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination again. This letter was influenced, to a large extent, by Mr. Platt, and by the Governor's feeling that he did not want to "hog all the nominations." This, it is thought, is the principal reason for the Governor's holding off now.

It is believed here that Gov. Morton will be renominated, one of the reasons being, as stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES when McKinley was nominated, that McKinley would insist upon his taking the nomination, so as to strengthen the National ticket in New-York, because of Gov. Morton's pronounced sound-money views. There are a few here who believe that the plan is to name the old ticket, in order to get Saxton on it, then have Morton decline, and let the State Committee fill the vacancy at the head with Fish, Aldridge, or some one else. This belief finds but few supporters.

FIGHT FOR SECOND PLACE.

Scatcherd of Buffalo Favored by Platt's Lieutenants.

SARATOGA, Aug. 24.—If Mr. Platt takes the Gubernatorial nomination, as it seems probable to-night he will, who is to be the candidate for Lieutenant Governor?

Several people have settled this question to-night in several ways. Here are some of the ways: Platt and Scatcherd, Platt and Witherbee, Platt and Ellsworth, Platt and Stranahan, Platt and Parsons, Platt and Woodruff, Platt and Saxton.

Mr. Saxton has said that he would not accept the Lieutenant Governorship unless the old ticket—Morton and Saxton—was renominated. At to-day's conference at the Worden it was suggested that if Mr. Platt should accept, it would not do to name Timothy L. Woodruff for second place for geographical reasons. It was pointed out that, while Platt's legal residence is in Tioga County, his actual residence is in New-York City, and it would not do to name a man from Kings for second place. Then the name of John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo was taken up by many of Platt's friends. At a late hour to-night he is still a favorite with some of the politicians.

Senator Parsons of Rochester is also talked of, but it is not known that he wants it, and some of the Aldridge men are saying that Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth of Niagara should get it. It is strange that they would do so if Senator Parsons, Mr. Aldridge's manager, wanted it. The Aldridge people are said to be opposed to Mr. Scatcherd.

Frank S. Witherbee of Port Henry, Essex County, is being talked of. At Mr. Woodruff's headquarters, the claim is made that Mr. Woodruff has enough votes to nominate him for Lieutenant Governor whether Mr. Platt is nominated or not. His spokesman said to-night that he would certainly get the place, but this is the day before the convention. His friends will make a fight for Mr. Woodruff, anyway. The Kings County people are feeling very sore about the proposition to nominate any one else for Lieutenant Governor.

No one has yet suggested Platt and Payn, which would be alliterative and euphonious.

The verandas of the United States Hotel were crowded to-night as they have not been before in years. The convention bands were playing, and clubs were marching and counter-marching. A company of Continentals from Oswego marched about bearing torches. The McKinley Leaguers put themselves in evidence, and John E. Milholland and George E. Matthews made strong McKinley speeches to them. The hotel gave a concert.

RARE COLLECTION OF CURIOS.

The Machine Not Disposed to Make Any Concessions This Year.

SARATOGA, Aug. 24.—No matter what the outcome of this convention of 1896 may be, it will enjoy the distinction of having been the largest attended of any Republican State Convention in recent years.

This Summer city is filling up to-day with great rapidity. Its population has been increased by hundreds in the last dozen hours. The crowd that is here is made up of all sorts and conditions of Republican political curios. There are here in attendance men who have been attending Republican conventions for a quarter of a century, and men who are just beginning to enter the lists for "what there is in it."

Rare old specimens of Republican manipulators are plentiful in the crowd that centres in the United States Hotel. There is "Lou" Payn, looking about as young as he did ten years ago, and quite as much of a reformer—Platt's trusty man Payn, with the same old innocent face and the same guileless look in his eyes. He seems to have something on his mind to-day, for he has been pulling his little chin whiskers more vigorously than usual.

Mr. Platt and Mr. Payn and Mr. Odell (who is likely to be the new Chairman of the State Committee) went out for a drive this morning.

"Ah," said Abraham Gruber, "there goes the situation."

Cornelius Van Cott and Lucas L. Van Allen are two good examples of the old timers, who are here. They were helping to push the Platt boom along to-day. Mr. Van Allen has that same expansive shirt bosom of yore, and Mr. Van Cott that same winning way of his. They were eagerly discussing the great beauty of the Platt scheme this morning, when a cynical person stepped up and remarked:

"Say, Van, if they nominate Platt, what a terrible rattling of bones there'll be in the political graveyard of this State! Begosh, I can see the graves opening and their tenants leaving them until November, marching out of the yard with a cackling 'Ha, ha,' and followed by a long line of hatchets that were buried with their sins."

"Never you mind," said Mr. Van Cott. "That's all right."

"Fred" S. Gibbs, clothed in the added dignity of his membership in the National Committee and a cream suit, was a striking figure in the convention crowd. He came here as a Fish man, but that is not bothering him much. It is natural that he should like to see Mr. Fish nominated by Mr. Platt's convention, for it is only a few years since Mr. Platt read both Mr. Fish and Mr. Gibbs out of the Republican Party.

That old saw about politics and queer-fed fellows is well exemplified here. In one little group in a shady spot on the veranda of the hotel this afternoon sat Francis Hendricks, Frank Hiscock, and J. J. Belden, all chatting and laughing as merrily as though they had never fought each other tooth and nail in Syracuse. Everybody noticed this trio. Mr. Belden's smile was almost saintly. Mr. Hendricks's was merry and mischievous; Mr. Hiscock's was polite and ponderous.

"That's harmony for you," said Col. Reuben Fox to a friend.

"Yes," said the friend, "but don't get too near them. Keep your eyes on the cutlery."

The one thing that strikes a convention-goer here more forcibly than anything else is the absolute abandonment of everything to machine rule. The practical politician is in the saddle. He proposes to ride roughshod as he pleases. He tells you that the Republicans cannot lose the State, no matter what they do this year, and he proposes to take full advantage of this fact. There is to be no yielding to public opinion, no catering to the Independent voters. Office seekers and office brokers are the men in power. If they dared make the attempt they could pass one of Mr. Gruber's resolutions denouncing civil service.

Grotesque old barnacles that have been clinging to the keel of the party ship these many years are here, regarding themselves as the chief ornaments of the craft.

It is this condition of affairs, this apparent security of the machine politician for this year, that made the Platt boom so big to-day. While the Tioga chief was dallying with the proposition to nominate himself for Governor in Cottage No. 9, all his subordinates sat meekly around on the veranda, wondering whether he would take it or not, and doing nothing else. All other boomers stood as still as a "painted ship upon a painted ocean."

"We can't do a thing until we ascertain what Mr. Platt is going to do," said Mr. Fish very truly.

Ex-Congressman Burleigh went about whispering in dulcet undertones. Congressman Wadsworth, the possessor of a boom that wouldn't boom, held several quiet conferences with a few friends.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller looked as lonely as a Saratoga spring that dried up a decade ago.

There will be a new "big four" in the party in this State directly.

John E. Milholland had some fun with the Platt crowd to-day. The McKinley Leaguers of New-York City arrived here about 2 o'clock with a brass band. They formed in line at the station, and, carrying anti-Platt banners of a very aggressive type, they marched about the village, and were groaned at frequently. They were headed by Col. Lowell Jerome. He marched his men down the hill in the United States garden, and marched them up again. It was said that some one paid the gatekeeper at the hotel to let them into the garden. Some one said that it was the "Mule Club on parade," because the procession was made up of kickers. The "Mule Club" passed Mr. Platt's cottage by way of kicking up its heels, and then disappeared into the street. The Leaguers' banners were each about six feet across, and had to be carried by two men. Some of them contained extracts from the report of the Committee of Twenty-five that reported on the fraudulent enrollment in New-York City. One of the banners read as follows:

> McKinley and Hobart will carry New-York State by 200,000, notwithstanding machine support.

Another bore this statement:

> Mr. Platt at home, Town of Waverly. For Platt, 10; against Platt, 65. And yet the Platt delegates were seated.

Another, calling for the downing of Platt, was headed in big letters:

> Hand in hand with Tammany.

Still another read:

> No political party can exist on fraud.

Some of these sentiments made the crowd of Platt men very mad, but no stones were thrown. William Barnes, Jr., got pale when he read this banner:

> Albany County.
>
> 5,000 loyal Republicans disfranchised by the machine.

Francis Hendricks smiled grimly when he read this:

> Onondaga County.
>
> 6,000 loyal Republicans in open revolt, and have blazed the way to a new organization.

The headquarters of the Leaguers are in the Arcade Building. Some of these banners were placed on the outer walls. They have been ordered down, and the Leaguers blame it on Mr. Platt.

IDEAL CONVENTION WEATHER.

Leaders Amuse Themselves While Platt Is Making Up His Mind.

SARATOGA, Aug. 24.—There never was better convention weather than that in Saratoga to-day. If it holds out the delegates, their friends and followers will have a chance to enjoy Saratoga at her best. There were several driving parties to the lake this afternoon, and the convention comers generally enjoyed themselves.

Col. F. D. Grant, who was sent as a delegate to the convention from the Twelfth Assembly District of New-York City at the request of Mr. Platt, came to Saratoga to-day from Lake George. Henry C. Piercy, of the McKinley Leaguers, who was also at Lake George, came in on the same train. Among the women who are here to attend the convention are Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. Jacob Hess, and Mrs. Hamilton Fish.

The Aldridge boomers from Rochester, numbering two hundred or thereabout, arrived this afternoon with a brass band and scores of small banners displaying portraits of their candidate. They marched about the United States Hotel garden, cheering lustily for Mr. Aldridge. Many of them were closely interested in canal matters, but there were quite a number of Rochester business men in the line. The procession stopped in front of Mr. Platt's cottage and gave three cheers for the Tioga chieftain. Mr. Platt did not come out.

Henry L. Stoddard, leader of the anti-Platt delegation from the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, was taken seriously ill here yesterday, and to-day his condition was such that the attendant physician directed his removal to New-York. He is threatened with a fever, and his wife, who is in Europe, was cabled to return. Mr. Stoddard overworked himself in the struggle for delegates from his district. He worked on that matter for about a month, and his health was broken down to a considerable extent.

Thurlow Weed Barnes stands very little chance of being re-elected to the Republican State Committee from the Twelfth Congressional District. Amasa Thornton, William Henkle, and James L. Stewart control the delegates who will make the selection. Mr. Thornton is a candidate, and has been counting on Mr. Henkle's support. James L. Stewart, the State Inspector of Meters, to-day entered the race, and in this way complicated matters. Mr. Barnes wanted very much to be re-elected to the committee, and his brother, William Barnes, Jr., did all that he could to bring about this result; but Mr. Barnes does not seem to have any votes.

Abraham Gruber will not be a candidate for re-election as State Committeeman from the Fourteenth Congressional District. He will be succeeded by John Reisenweber, the leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District. Mr. Reisenweber was a candidate for the place last year, and there was a contest over it that finally was decided in favor of Mr. Gruber.

Places on the State Committee are a little more important this year than usual, for a National campaign is in progress, and besides, as there will be no State election next year, the committee will hold for two years.

Senator John Raines of Canandaigua sat on the veranda of the United States Hotel alone for some time this afternoon. At intervals his face would break into a smile.

"What the deuce is Raines laughing to himself about, anyway?" asked one politician of another.

"Don't you know? Why, he is to be Chairman of the Committee on Credentials."

"Well, why should that amuse him so much?"

"Why? Oh, that's easy. Warner Miller's contest will come before his committee."

Mr. Miller last year did not think that Raines was fit to be Senator.

There is an early boom here for Lemuel Ely Quigg for Mayor of the Greater New-York. This boom is being very carefully nurtured by Mr. Quigg and his friends. It was brought up here as a sort of curiosity. It will be pickled for a year.

CITY DELEGATES MEET.

Mr. Quigg Prevents Instructions—Lauterbach as Chairman.

SARATOGA, Aug. 24.—The New-York City delegation met to-night and discussed the nomination of Mr. Platt. A resolution was presented to instruct the delegates for him, but Congressman Quigg made a speech opposing.

"We must not attempt to coerce Mr. Platt," he said. "The situation rests with him to-night. I do not know the processes of his mind, and I cannot say that he will be the candidate. We had better leave the question with him until morning."

The resolution was then modified to make Edward Lauterbach the Chairman of the delegation, and authorizing him to speak for it on all questions touching the nomination.

Some of Mr. Platt's friends have been busy to-night trying to stop the stampede. Among them are William Barnes of Albany and Jacob Worth of Kings. Senator Lexow, who is Mr. Platt's mouthpiece in the Legislature, has been a meeting this by declarations that it is about time to stop talking against Mr. Platt's nomination. He seems to regard Mr. Platt's selection as a settled thing.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL LEAGUE.

A Great Throng Expected at the Milwaukee Convention To-day.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.—Delegates and visitors to the Republican National League Convention which will begin here at noon to-morrow have been streaming into the city since early morning. Most of the Eastern State delegations are present in full force. The indications are that there will be over 1,000 delegates in attendance.

The fight for the Presidency has narrowed down to between Gen. McAlpin of New-York and Charles V. Gordon of Chicago, with the chances decidedly in favor of the latter. This is largely due to the dissatisfaction existing over the alleged mismanagement said to have prevailed under Gen. McAlpin's direction. The leaguers seem to favor a more direct and robust participation in the nominating affairs of the Republican Party. To this Gen. McAlpin is opposed. He considers the league only a cog in the Republican Party machinery.

This evening the Wisconsin State League held its convention in Lincoln Hall to select delegates to the convention to-morrow. The report of President Harper showed that the league was in excellent shape and was growing in the Badger State.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Gen. E. A. McAlpin of New-York, the President of the National League of Republican Clubs, who is on his way to the National Convention of the league at Milwaukee, said to-day:

"I expect that the Milwaukee convention will be well attended, and that there will be in the neighborhood of two thousand delegates in attendance. The object of the convention is to systematize the campaign work of the league, instill discipline and enthusiasm among the workers, and elect new officers.

"The league now has a membership of about 2,250,000 enrolled in 18,000 clubs. We expect to add largely to this membership between now and November, by which time we hope to have 25,000 clubs on our list. The total membership of the league in 1892 was only 1,500,000.

"The league was never before in such a fine state of discipline as now, and certainly was never more enthusiastically ready for work. It should do very effective work in this campaign.

"The present outlook is, in my opinion, entirely satisfactory from a Republican standpoint, and there is no doubt whatever of the election of McKinley and Hobart. From present indications New-York will give a larger Republican majority than ever before in its history. I shall not be surprised if it reached 200,000. The better element of the Democratic Party has studiously ignored Mr. Bryan's presence in the State and will give him no aid or comfort in this campaign.

"Bryan's speech of acceptance in Madison Square Garden was a total failure and the people of the East were vastly disappointed, both in the speech and the candidate himself. They expected that he would at least prove himself an orator. I think that his incursion into New-York has cost him at least 50,000 votes, as it has enabled the people to judge the man more accurately. The attitude of the New-York Democracy will be shown at the State Convention next month."

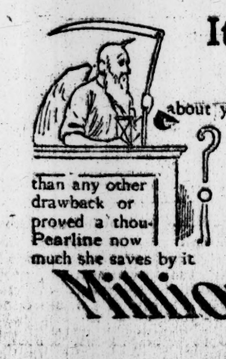
When questioned as to whether he would be a candidate for re-election as President of the league, Gen. McAlpin said that he would not be a candidate in the sense of seeking the office, but would simply be in the hands of his friends.

Observed the Lunar Eclipse.

Capt. Hawthorne of the Morgan Line steamship El Norte, which arrived from New-Orleans yesterday, reported that he had an excellent observation of the lunar eclipse. The El Norte was in latitude 32 degrees 55 minutes north, and longitude 77 degrees 5 minutes west, when the shadow began to appear on the disk at 12:08 A. M. Sunday, meantime. It began at the lower right-hand corner, and gradually obscured the surface till only what looked like a new moon remained at the top. The eclipse, he said, was at its greatest obscurity at 1:58 A. M., and ended at 3:30 A. M.

Hid Her Money, Then Burned It.

The residence of Peter Adler, 215 Walnut Street, was entered by burglars three weegs ago and $15 and a revolver were stolen from under Mr. Adler's pillow. Since then Mrs. Adler has hidden her money in various out-of-the-way places. She hid $7.35 in the stove Saturday night. She overslept herself Sunday morning, and in her haste to get breakfast forgot all about the money until she sat down to eat. She found the 35 cents, which was in silver, all right, but the $7 in bills were burned.



It's only a question of time about your using Pearline (not without soap). So it seems to us. It seems as if every bright woman must see, sooner or later, how much easier and quicker and better and more economical is Pearline's way known way of washing. You can't think of any objection to it that hasn't been met and dissand times over. Millions of women are using Ask some one of them, who uses it rightly, how much she saves by it as Manufactured only by James Pyle, N.Y.

than any other drawback or proved a thou- Pearline now

Millions NOW USE Pearline

POMMERY "SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"SELECTED for the Banquet in Bordeaux given to the PRESIDENT of the FRENCH REPUBLIC."

N. Y. TRIBUNE.

PLATT OR A LIEUTENANT

WILL THE TIOGA CHIEFTAIN RULE PERSONALLY OR BY PROXY?

Temporarily Eclipsed by Hanna, He Is Again Entitled to be Called the Most Powerful Politician Not in Office—The Candidates Who Are Willing to Take the Governorship if Platt Will Not Have It—Nearly All for the Machine.

When Mr. Platt was controlling Republican politics two years ago, some one applied to him the definition of "The most conspicuous and powerful politician in the United States not in office."

For a time the splendor of Mark Hanna eclipsed him. In the victory of the Ohio business man, who had risen to the stature of a National boss, he seemed overwhelmed. But it now seems possible that he may again claim the distinction. Without bowing to the new force in National politics, as many of his associates had done, he set out to carry on his own plans in his own State.

The result of it is now seen. First, he compelled Mr. Hanna, who had been riding rough-shod over all opposition, to remain neutral, while the friends of McKinley in New-York were being crushed. Then, with the discredit of defeat still against him, he gained such complete control of the Republican State Convention that either he or one of his lieutenants who can be depended upon to carry out his ideas, will be nominated for Governor, and the other nominations will be made according to his directions.

Platt for Governor would be the most distasteful nomination that could be placed before many of the Republicans. He has been the head and front of all the schemes that have arrayed the so-called "better element" against the Republican State "machine." He has used every possible means to crush them. Yet, if he were nominated, what could they do? They desire above all else the election of Mr. McKinley. To oppose Mr. Platt might bring disaster to the Ohio candidate. Therefore, it would seem that no time could be more auspicious for the nomination of Mr. Platt or of one of his lieutenants who stand for Plattism.

The career of the present boss of New-York State and possible Republican nominee for Governor has been extraordinary. Unlike many others who have controlled party politics in New-York, he did not come into especial prominence until after he had reached middle age. He had played politics in Tioga County while he was still young, but extended his influence only in 1870, at the age of thirty-seven, when he was nominated for Congress, but refused the nomination. He was elected for the succeeding two terms in Congress, and then dropped back into private life and apparently into the obscurity that often overtakes a retiring Congressman.

From obscurity in politics, Mr. Platt was rescued by Roscoe Conkling, who discovered his ability for practical politics, and afterward made him Chairman of the State Committee. He used his position in his own interest, and through his wire-pulling and the influence of Roscoe Conkling was made United States Senator in 1881.

Then came another apparent downfall for Mr. Platt. Dissatisfied with the course of the Garfield Administration in New-York appointments Mr. Platt advised a coup in the norm of the resignation of Mr. Conkling and himself and an appeal for vindication to the New-York Legislature. The two Senators resigned, but the Legislature refused to elect them again, and they were apparently retired to private life.

Mr. Platt since that time has steadily built his own political fortunes. Without ability as an orator, he has drawn around him a body of men who could carry his ideas to the stump and the Legislature. Working quietly and impersonally, yet without attempt to disguise his leadership, he has gained an ascendancy over the Republican Party of the State such as has been enjoyed by no other leader. He has carried out also one of the most extensive schemes of political organization in this country. He has used it against his opponents inside and outside his party. Many times his control has been threatened, and he has been compelled to make "the fight of his life," but from all the contests he has come out smiling and victorious.

He has not stood for principle. Policies have been molded to suit the needs of the machine. State offices have been used to build up the weak parts. In fact, Mr. Platt has been justly accused of playing the game of politics merely for the spoils.

He has been called free from personal ambition. Office is said to have had no attractions for him. Yet it is acknowledged that the ambition of his life has been to become Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. To this end he has used his power in New-York State for over ten years. As disappointment has met him nationally, he may seek preferment locally.

Mr. Platt may decide, however, to continue to operate the Government of the State of New-York by long-distance telephone and Sunday meetings, provided the Republicans should be victorious. In such case he could select one of his machine lieutenants to make the figurehead at Albany, attend to executive matters of no importance, and carry out the orders that come from the boss. For Governor under such circumstances a thorough machine man would be wanted, one who speaks the name of the organization with a tone of awe and reverence and who would consider disobedience to the machine worse than treason.

There might be good reason for such a course. If Mr. Platt were nominated more mean things could be said of him than of any of his lieutenants. To accomplish his purpose of ruling the State without sacrificing his peace of mind might be the best plan.

In such an emergency it is quite probable that George W. Aldridge, James W. Wadsworth, or Hamilton Fish might be nominated. The former seems to be most popular. He has proved himself an able exponent of the spoils system in his conduct of the Erie Canal improvements. As Superintendent of Public Works, he has strengthened the State machine by judicious distribution of the many offices and places at his disposal among Republican workers, and by the expenditure of the millions appropriated for the canal.

Mr. Aldridge does not possess the virtue of being a native New-Yorker. He was born in Michigan City, Ind., in 1856. He was educated, however, in the common schools of Rochester and other higher schools in New-York. He conducted a large contracting business for some time before 1883, when he entered actively into politics and became a good organization man.

Mr. Aldridge was first elected to office as a member of the Executive Board of Rochester. He became Chairman thereof in 1885, and was retained as a member for many years. He entered politics in the State by becoming a member of the State Committee. Rochester elected him Mayor in 1884, and on the basis of that victory he was a candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor before the Republican State Convention. His defeat by Mr. Saxton met atonement when he was made Superintendent of Public Works by Mr. Platt, and was thus given an opportunity to show his ability as a machine leader.

Congressman James W. Wadsworth has been a persistently mentioned candidate for Governor. It has been said several times in this campaign that he was not seeking the nomination. But as Mr. Wadsworth's name was very vigorously mentioned, it may be taken as certain that he was "in the hands of his friends."

Mr. Wadsworth would be a farmers' candidate. In this year, when the talk of farmers in politics has been of consuming interest, he has made an interesting figure. His district has included counties which supply farm produce to Buffalo and Rochester on either side. He has made a study of farmers and would be quite prepared to bring one of the old-time farm majorities to the Harlem River.

Mr. Wadsworth is not a native New-Yorker. He was born in Philadelphia in 1846. His father was candidate for Governor of New-York in 1862. Son and father were in the war of the rebellion, the latter dying from wounds received at Chancellorsville. Mr. Wadsworth began holding office immediately after the war, representing Geneseo in the Board of Supervisors. He was a member of the State Assembly in 1878-9, became Controller in 1880, and since then has had three terms in Congress.

Hamilton Fish has a large claim on Mr. Platt for his distinguished service to the machine in jamming the Raines bill through the Assembly early this year, without regard to the rights of the minority or to precedent. He also lays up a claim for the implicit obedience given to the Tioga chieftain and his services in holding the recalcitrant members of the Assembly from making open demonstrations against their boss.

Mr. Fish began office holding under his father, who was Secretary of State under President Grant. He was made a member of the Assembly during 1874-6-7-8-9. He was again elected in 1889, and has served ever since. In the interval between his terms in the Assembly he held some appointive offices. He was elected Speaker of the Assembly this year, succeeding Mr. Malby. He was born in Albany April 17, 1849.

Should it happen that the three chief candidates were allowed by Mr. Platt to "fight it out"—which is very unlikely—a dark horse might come into prominence. Gen. John Palmer, Secretary of State, might then become a bold figure. His heavy majority against Gen. Horatio C. King in the last State election would give him a prestige that would appeal very strongly to the Republicans. He possesses the spirit of regularity, too. Mr. Palmer was born in 1842 on Staten Island, but his family afterward moved to Albany. His chief National prominence has been gained from his connection with the Grand Army of the Republic. He was elected Commander in Chief at the Detroit encampment of 1891. He had previously held nearly every other position in the organization.

Of course, behind everything is the figure of Gov. Levi P. Morton, who might serve machine purposes well enough and yet carry with him the very element that is likely to hurt Platt or any of his lieutenants. In spite of the fiasco of Gov. Morton's candidacy for the Presidential nomination, he still holds much strength. His long and distinguished service has made him a very prominent figure in this country. It is undoubted, however, that Mr. Platt has some fears of the Governor. He no longer has a Presidential bauble with which to conjure. Besides, Gov. Morton's age has been held against him and will be held against him.

On the outer edge, but possibilities through some strange freak of politics, are Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton and Controller James A. Roberts. Mr. Saxton is known chiefly by his ballot-reform law, which did much to restrain corruption in the State. His long service in the State Senate and his final election as Lieutenant Governor have made him one of the Republican leaders. His declaration of independence from the Platt machine, however, while it caused him to be admired, is a distinct bar to his advancement.

Controller James A. Roberts comes from Erie County with the demand of Western New-York for a candidate. But Mr. Platt will consider the subject a long time before he will forgive the man who insisted that the Inspectors under the Raines law must pass a civil service examination. He also has many other scores against the Controller. Mr. Roberts otherwise would be satisfactory. He has been a fairly satisfactory official from a Republican standpoint. He was an Assemblyman and Park Commissioner before he became Controller.

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

CONVENTION OF JEWISH WOMEN.

Their National Council to Meet in This City in November.

The first convention of Jewish women ever held in this country will assemble in this city on Nov. 15, and continue until Nov. 20. On this occasion the first biennial convention of the National Council of Jewish Women will take place in the Tuxedo, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

This organization is one of those resulting from the Congress of Women at the Columbian Exposition in 1893, and is in direct association with the National Council of Women.

Immediately after the Congress of Women in Chicago, some of the leaders among the Jewish women interested in philanthropic and educational affairs, formed a temporary organization and invited the co-operation of the Hebrew women of America, who had the welfare of their faith at heart. A permanent organization was effected in the May following, and a constitution and by-laws for the National Council of Jewish Women were adopted.

The growth of the organization since then has been far beyond the most sanguine expectations of its promoters. There are now thirty-nine sections in operation, and of these there were in existence at the close of last year two sections in Colorado, one in the District of Columbia, two in Georgia, four in Illinois, two in Indiana, two in Iowa, one in Massachusetts, three in Missouri, one in Maryland, two in Michigan, two in Minnesota, one in the State of Washington, one in New-Jersey, one in Nebraska, one in Ohio, three in Pennsylvania, one in Tennessee, one in Wisconsin, and five in New-York.

The total membership at present numbers over 2,000, the local section alone having an enrollment of over 500.

The object of the Council is "to prevent a growth of indifference of Jews to the interests of Judaism through the study of Jewish history and the Jewish religion." At each of the sessions of the sections some of the members read papers on topics of moment to Judaism and on subjects instructive to Jewish women.

The present officers of the National organization are the following residents of Chicago: President—Mrs. H. Solomon; Vice President—Mrs. E. Mandel; Treasurer—Mrs. H. J. Selz; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Sadie American; Recording Secretary—Mrs. I. J. Wolf.

Each of the eighteen States represented in the Council has a Vice President. Mrs. Julius Beer of this city representing this State.

The officers of the local section are: President—Mrs. A. K. Kohut; Vice President—Mrs. S. A. Ruskay; Treasurer—Mrs. H. N. Vineberg; Recording Secretary—Miss Carrie Wise; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Miriam Fischer.

The arrangements of the details for the coming convention are under the charge of several committees. Mrs. Julius Beer is Chairman of the General Committee on Arrangements, Mrs. J. R. Deane Secretary, and Mrs. J. R. Wallach Treasurer. The other committees and their heads are as follows: Reception Committee, Mrs. Felix Nathan; Entertainment Committee, Mrs. William Einstein; Committee on Hall and Hotels, Miss Sara Lyons; Committee on Badges and Printing, Miss Julia Richman; Press Committee, Mrs. A. N. Louis.

The address of welcome will be delivered by Mrs. Mary Low Dickinson, President of the National Council of Women. An address on "Philanthropy" will be delivered by Mrs. E. M. Henrotin, who was Vice President of the Ladies' Board of Managers of the Columbian Exposition. Other speakers will be Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon of Chicago, Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger of New-York, Mrs. Etta G. Nussbaum of Marion, Ind.; Rose Schaeffield of Baltimore, Md.; Elizabeth Herrick of Chicago; Henrietta G. Frank of Buffalo, N. Y.; Clara Bloch of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mary M. Cohen of Philadelphia.

The hope is expressed by many persons interested in the promotion of the organization's welfare that a mammoth public meeting be arranged for some evening while the convention is in session in Carnegie Hall, at which the prominent speakers of the council may be heard on subjects pertaining to Judaism and the workings of the National Council of Jewish Women.

SILVER CLUB NOT ALL FOR SILVER.

Guttenberg Statesmen Who Do Not Know Just What They Want.

The free-silver club that was organized last week in Guttenberg, N. J., may remain a silver club or it may yet become a gold club.

Joseph Algeier, who was elected President of the club last Thursday, and surprised the members by making a gold-standard speech, has made several converts, although the silver men were strong enough to elect another President on Saturday evening.

The meetings of the club are held in Town Commissioner J. J. Daley's Rockseller Hotel, at Bergen Line and Hudson Avenues. The club elected the following officers: President—Councilman John J. Cronin; Vice President—Matthias Leopold; Secretary—F. B. Kelly; Treasurer—Commissioner J. J. Daley; Sergeant at Arms—Joseph Reilly.

President Cronin delivered a strong silver speech, and seemingly made a great impression upon the forty-three members present. He was followed by D. J. Lahres and J. J. Daley, and then Mr. Algeier began a speech in favor of the gold standard, and spoiled much of the effect that the speeches of his predecessors had made, and members began changing to the other side. President Cronin rushed to the rescue with another silver speech, but Algeier's words had sunk deep into the hearts of several workers, and how they do not know whether the gold men will manage to capture the club or not. The silver men have been trying to capture ex-Treasurer of the Town James P. Barrett, who

McKINLEY TO FARMERS

HE CAUTIONS THEM AGAINST FREE TRADE AND FREE SILVER.

Large Delegations Visited Him Yesterday and He Talked to Both—Protection the Main Subject of His Addresses—He Tells the Farmers Their Only Hope Is to Protect Their Home Markets by a Heavy Tariff.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 24.—The messages which continue to come to Major McKinley in increasing numbers announcing the organization of clubs indicate to the Republicans here that there is unusual activity in this direction throughout the country. The total number of these messages last week exceeded 350.

Eight hundred citizens of East Liverpool, Ohio, under the auspices of the McKinley and Hobart Club of that city, called on Major McKinley this morning. East Liverpool is the centre of the pottery industry in Ohio, and most of the men in the delegation were workingmen from the potteries. The delegation came on a special train and marched up the streets with flags flying and bands playing. The spokesman was introduced by William Surls, the marshal of the day. The spokesman was U. V. Blake, a potter, who works at the bench. He made an excellent address to Major McKinley, congratulating him on the fact that he had remained a true and steadfast advocate of protection principles, and assured him that the workingmen of Eastern Ohio were enthusiastic in his support. Three rousing cheers were given for Major McKinley before he was permitted to speak.

Major McKinley spoke with great vigor. He said that twenty years ago he faced an East Liverpool audience for the first time, and that then, as now, he was speaking for protection and sound money. He then described present conditions, comparing them with those which existed under the Harrison Administration. The way to help labor, declared Major McKinley, is to provide it with steady work and good wages, and then have those good wages always paid in good money as sound as the Government and as untarnished as its flag. "No matter what kind of money we have, we cannot get it without work—whether it is poor or good—gold or silver. We cannot get $1 unless we have employment for our hands and heads."

A short time after the East Liverpool workingmen departed, a large delegation of farmers from Knox County, Ohio, marched up to the McKinley residence. They were most warmly greeted along their line of march. It was the first delegation composed entirely of farmers which has visited Major McKinley since his nomination, and there was uncommon interest on the part of the citizens of Canton, irrespective of party, to hear what the farmers would say to Major McKinley and what he would say to them, for in this State, as elsewhere, the farmers have been deeply interested in the discussion of the silver question.

Their spokesman, H. D. Critchfield, explained in his address to Major McKinley that Knox County is a typical agricultural community of the Central States, and that it contains men of all shades of opinion. The Populists have been active there, he said, and still are, "but we are here to assure you, Major McKinley, that the vote of every Republican and some of the Democrats of the county will be cast for you."

When Major McKinley stepped upon the chair to speak, the 500 farmers who faced him cheered long and lustily. Major McKinley spoke with deliberation at first, reading from a typewritten manuscript. His speech was full of points which were earnestly applauded. Depression in agriculture always follows low tariff legislation, he declared. The farmer is suffering to-day because the number of his competitors has increased and his best customers are out of work. We cannot decrease competition, but a restoration of the protective policy will give work to your customers. Major McKinley spoke of the benefits of reciprocity, and showed that the farmer had lost in foreign markets. Free silver, he said, will not cure overproduction nor under-consumption. You don't get consumers through the mint, you get them through the factories. These sentiments were loudly cheered. The delegation was one of the most enthusiastic that has visited Canton, and gave evidence of the deepest interest in the discussion of the money and tariff questions. Major McKinley's speech was carefully prepared. He said, in part:

"I am glad especially to meet the farmers of Knox County, for the farmers of the United States are the most conservative force in our citizenship and in our civilization; a force that has always stood for good government, for country, for liberty, and for the flag. Whatever the farmer is suffering to-day is because of his competitors having increased in numbers and because his best customers are out of work. I do not know that we can decrease the number of our competitors, but with the adoption of a true American protective policy, we can set your best customers to work. We have suffered in our foreign trade and we have suffered in our domestic trade. The farmers have suffered in their export trade, and they have likewise suffered in the home market. Under the Republican tariff of 1890, we imported in 1893, 111,000,000 pounds of wool, valued at over $13,000,000. In 1895, under the Democratic tariff law, we imported 248,000,000 pounds of wool, valued at $38,070,000. About $20,000,000 worth more of wool was imported under the Democratic tariff law than under the Republican tariff law in 1894. The imports of woolen goods in 1893 amounted to $16,800,000, and those of 1895 to $57,494,000.

"From the reports of the Treasury Department at Washington we find that there were 47,273,000 sheep in the United States in 1892, valued at $125,909,000. On the first of January, 1896, there were 38,298,000 sheep in the United States, valued at $63,000,000, a decrease of 9,000,000 in the number of sheep and of $60,000,000 in value; $2,200,000 worth more of shoddy was imported under the Democratic tariff law than under the Republican tariff law. In woolen goods the difference is more than $50,000,000 in favor of the foreign manufacturer and against the domestic producer. The total loss in these three items to the American wool grower and the wage-earner in American wool manufactures is more than $82,000,000. Is it any wonder, my fellow-citizens, that sheep husbandry is no longer profitable?

"So with other agricultural products. During the last seventeen months of the Republican tariff law there were imported in this country 140,000 tons of hay, and during the first seventeen months of the Democratic tariff law there were imported 372,000 tons. The Wilson law gave the foreign producers a market for 233,000 tons more than they had enjoyed in the last seventeen months under the Republican tariff law. This loss exceeds $2,000,000. The total wheat, rye, barley, oats, and corn crops for 1892 amounted to 3,555,000,000 bushels. The total of this product exported was 132,364,000 bushels, or a little less than 4 per cent. of the total product annually, and more than 96 per cent. was consumed at home. The great bulk was consumed by your fellow-citizens, your own natural consumers and customers. In 1891-2 we exported $1,420,000,000 worth of agricultural products. In 1895-6, the first two years under the Democratic tariff law, we exported $1,124,000,000 worth. We exported, therefore, $319,000,000 worth less in the two years under the Democratic tariff law than in the two years under the Republican tariff law.

"Depression in agriculture has always followed low-tariff legislation. It was so after the tariff of 1846, and it has been so under the tariff of 1894.

"Can the farmer be helped by free coinage of silver? [Cries of "No, no, no."] No, forever no, my fellow-citizens. He cannot be helped, because if the nominal price of grain were to rise through an inflation of the currency, the price of everything else would rise also, and the farmer would be relatively no better off than he was before. He would not get any more real value for his grain than he gets now, and would suffer from the general demoralization which would follow the free coinage of silver. You cannot help the farmer by more coinage of silver; he can only be helped by more consumers for his products. You cannot help him by free trade, but as I have shown you, he can be hurt, and seriously hurt, by the free introduction of competing products into this country. Better a thousand times enlarge the markets for American products than to enlarge the mints for the silver product of the world.

"You might just as well understand now that you cannot add value to anything by diminishing the measure of the value with which the thing is sold or exchanged. If you can increase the value by lowering the measure of value and you want to benefit the farmer, make the bushel smaller, the pound lighter, and declare a legal dozen less than twelve. The home market is the best friend of the farmer. It is his best market. It is his only reliable market. It is his own natural market. He should be protected in its enjoyment by wise tariff legislation, and this home market should not be permitted to be destroyed by lessening the demand for American labor and diminishing the pay of American workmen and thereby diminishing the demand for agricultural products.

"Free silver will not remove the competition of Russia, India, and the Argentine Republic. This competition will remain if you should coin all the silver of the world. Free silver will not increase the demand for your wheat, or make a single new consumer. You don't get consumers through the mints. You get them through the factories.

"In 1892, when free trade was the battle cry of our opponents, it was said that the farmers would follow this heresy, but it was not so. It was the cities which followed the free-trade heresy in the country. The country voted for protection. So this year. The farmers will vote against free trade and free silver; they will vote for a home market, and for a dollar as good as gold in every market of the world."

DISAPPEARANCE OF COL. YEARGAN.

His Mind Unbalanced—Had Invited His Daughter to Visit Him.

Col. L. H. Yeargan served in the Confederate Army and came North at the close of the war. He was at one time secretary to A. T. Stewart and held other positions of responsibility. His last employment was as traveling agent for the George Mather's Sons' printing ink concern, at 29 Rose Street, but he became without occupation a month ago. He was in no pecuniary strait, as he had a comfortable balance to his account at the Mechanics' National Bank.

Col. Yeargan's only child is Miss Praise Yeargan, who is seventeen years old, tall, and decidedly interesting. Col. Yeargan left her with relatives at Murfreesborough, Tenn., and had not, when he wrote to her last month, seen her for two years. He asked her to come North to pass several weeks with him, and it was arranged that she should arrive at the station of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City Aug. 7. The arrival was punctual, but her father was not there to meet her.

In traveling she had made the acquaintance of a woman member of the family of Dr. C. P. Peterman of 826 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, and at her suggestion they remained in the waiting room of the terminus six hours, and then, at the invitation of her traveling companion, Miss Yeargan went to Dr. Peterman's, where she is now.

Miss Yeargan had received from her father a letter that she considered odd, because it was a sprawl and ink-blurred, and in attempting to give an address he gave a number instead of a street. By plodding inquiry a friend of Col. Yeargan's, Dr. W. V. White, 114 East Eighty-fifth Street, was found. He said he had not seen Miss Yeargan's father for several weeks, but his last impression of him was that his mental balance was upset. He added that he was difficult to find, as he moved from one lodging to another frequently.

A result of further search and inquiry was to discover that a week before the daughter's arrival her father had lodged at 146 East Eighty-fourth Street. It was then resolved to call in the aid of the police and have a quiet official search made for the missing man.

Miss Yeargan received from Tennessee a letter directed to her by her father and dated Aug. 11. It was an almost undecipherable scrawl, blurred, and incoherent, and made no reference to his daughter's visit to him. Any doubt as to Col. Yeargan's mental incapacity was removed by it, and efforts to find him were redoubled.

These were rewarded by a series of discoveries. It was ascertained that the missive man was afflicted with kleptomania, and had on July 31 been arrested for pilfering in a dry goods store. He was sent to the Tombs, and his case was set down for Aug. 6 at the Court of Special Sessions. The case was proved, and sentence of eleven months' imprisonment had been decided on, when the trial Justices hesitated because of the defendant's aged bearing. The lawyers who defended Col. Yeargan and who expected from him the snug fee of $250, proved who he was, and on their stipulating that their client would be kept out of harm's way until his reason was fully restored he was set free.

Col. Yeargan was certainly untrammeled by surveillance Aug. 10, as he called at his bank and cashed a check for $50, but on the evening of the same day he was found prostrated by the heat and sent to the Presbyterian Hospital, whence he escaped in a confusion caused by the arrival of many victims of the heat scourge. He went to his lodgings in East Eighty-fourth Street and left an old hat, and was not heard from until Aug. 15, when a letter from him was received at the Mechanics' National Bank.

It was after great trouble ascertained that it was dated Asbury Park, N. J., but it was so ink-blotted and scrawled that a demand for money to be sent to the writer by express was ignored. A reason for this, besides the betrayal of Col. Yeargan's condition, was that a number of checks for ridiculous amounts signed by the depositor had been presented by men and boys. Payment was refused, and those who presented the checks did not return and identify themselves.

The bank officials, however, requested the Asbury Park authorities to hunt up Col. Yeargan and send him, under proper care, to the bank. Marshal Smith found the Colonel, who consented to go to New-York with a constable, but when they were near Chambers Street and Broadway Col. Yeargan eluded his guardian in a crowd. Nothing that aids in the search has been heard about him since.

Miss Yeargan said last evening that she had no theory in regard to her father's dropping out of existence, except that he had brooded over his right mind, and, like many in such a condition, was keeping out of the path of discovery. His bank account had been no aid to those looking for him, and she had no idea how he managed to exist without procuring funds. She intended to remain North until it was evident that further endeavor would be useless. Besides the police there were many agencies of search active, and the most zealous and intelligent was that of her father's cousin, L. D. Yeargan, who came from Tennessee to aid

DETROIT'S NEW PENSION AGENT.

He Is a Native of New-York and a Veteran of the War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The President to-day appointed Levi T. Griffin Pension Agent at Detroit, Mich. Mr. Griffin succeeds Harrison D. Wheeler, deceased.

Ex-Congressman Griffin, the new Pension Agent at Detroit, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., fifty-nine years ago. After a collegiate and legal education, he entered the army in 1862 in the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and rose to the rank of Assistant Adjutant General, cavalry corps, Division of Mississippi, being brevetted Major.

At the close of the war he resumed his law practice in Detroit and ten years ago became Professor of Law at the University of Michigan. He was elected to the last Congress to fill the vacancy caused by J. Logan Chipman's death.

Feldheim Committed to the Tombs.

Judge Cowing, in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday committed to the Tombs Otto C. Feldheim, an importer, of 621 Broadway, who was arrested on Saturday charged with the presentation of fraudulent claims for insurance. A fire occurred in his store on April 22, and he presented claims for $11,000 insurance. It is alleged that the claims were fraudulent.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,
Hunyadi János
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

MR. HANNA COMING TO-DAY

BUSY TIMES NOW AT REPUBLICAN NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

Reports Received from Various Sections of the Country as to the Progress of the Campaign—Voters Being Won Over to Honest Money—What Senator Manderson Says of Nebraska—A Lesson in Free Coinage from Japan.

Chairman Mark A. Hanna did not return to Republican Headquarters yesterday. He remained at Marblehead, Mass., with his brother-in-law, J. F. Rhodes.

Mr. Hanna is expected to reach the city to-day. Many matters are awaiting his personal attention. Notwithstanding his absence, yesterday was a busy day at the headquarters, and Committeemen N. B. Scott and Gen. Osborne had their hands full.

Mr. Scott has just returned from a visit to his home in Wheeling, West Va. He reported that in his own State, as well as in Virginia and Ohio, the Republican campaign is making fine progress, and that there is every assurance of success.

A number of prominent men called at the headquarters and brought in news from different sections of the country. Among these visitors was Senator Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska, who was accompanied by Gen. Anson G. McCook, City Chamberlain. Senator Manderson went to headquarters especially to see Mr. Hobart, with whom he had a long conference. In reply to a question as to the situation in the West, the Senator said:

"I left the West about a week ago, and have been in Saratoga in attendance upon the meeting of the American Bar Association. I can assure you, however, that the general indications in our section of the country are encouraging, yet I say frankly that if the election were now I should feel compelled to class Nebraska as a rather doubtful State. Nevertheless, I am confident that as a result of the work being done now and yet to be done during the campaign, the State will go for McKinley by a good majority. I receive also very encouraging reports from South Dakota and Wyoming.

"At Omaha a few days ago Senator Warren of Wyoming gave me assurances of a gratifying nature regarding his State. Yet I would not be understood as saying that I think we have a walkaway in any State west of the Missouri River. Victory means hard work and hard work means victory. The demand for political pabulum is far greater than in any other campaign I have ever seen. One of the most encouraging symptoms in our section is that the Populists, for the first time in the history of their organization, are willing to listen to arguments on both sides of the question. Up to this Fall you could not get a Populist to attend a Republican meeting. Now he will attend and listen respectfully. That is all we can ask of him, for we feel that we can convert him if he will listen."

J. B. Mallalieu, Secretary of the Nebraska Republican State Committee, who was at the headquarters, brought equally encouraging reports.

Melville D. Landon, better known as "Eli Perkins," was also seen at the headquarters. He will take a prominent part in the campaign. He said, in speaking of his plans:

"I expect to go to Iowa and speak in twenty-five county seats of that State on the silver question particularly. You see, I had a little experience with silver once in Japan. My letter from Secretary Blaine brought me in communication with Kamikusa, the Japanese Secretary of the Treasury. He said Japan had $80,000,000 in silver, worth a little more than 50 cents on the dollar, but they wanted to get on a gold basis. I asked him how they were going to do it, and he replied:

"'If America has free coinage without an international agreement, she will take all the silver that comes to her mint, and give it back double in value, as good as gold. If I understand the free-silver argument correctly.'

"'Yes,' I said, 'that is the free-coinage claim.'

"'Now,' said Kamikusa, 'if the Americans would not think it unkind of Japan, I would like to send $40,000,000 of our fifty-cent silver yens or dollars to San Francisco and have your mint coin them into silver dollars worth 100 cents.'

"'Then what would you do?'

"'Why, we would exchange them for American gold, and bring $40,000,000 in gold back to Japan. That will put us on a gold basis.'"

W. J. W. Cowden, a prominent lawyer of Wheeling, West Va., and Assistant Secretary of the State Committee, in charge of the speakers' bureau, reported at headquarters that large gains have been made in his section from the ranks of sound-money Democrats, and that McKinley will win from sound-money Democrats for every free-silver Republican the party will lose.

William M. Randolph, a well-known colored lawyer of Pittsburg, Penn., and a Presidential Elector, reported that the negroes of Pennsylvania are in favor of sound money, and that 10,000 of them in Allegheny County alone will vote for McKinley.

A delegation from Maryland reported that State safe for sound money.

H. Clay Evans of Tennessee has arrived here. He said that he was just from Indiana, and that McKinley is certain to carry the State on the protective issue.

Richard C. McCormick, former Governor of Arizona, brought in favorable reports of the sound-money movement in the West. He thinks the free-silver idea is losing ground everywhere.

An important letter was received at the Republican Headquarters from William Rule, editor of The Knoxville Daily Journal. He was a member of the Republican National Committee from 1876 to 1884. The letter is addressed to Powell Clayton, and covers the situation in Tennessee. Mr. Rule says:

"The Republicans of this State are united and harmonious, and there are no defections to speak of growing out of the free-silver agitation. We have a most excellent candidate for Governor, who will receive the entire Republican vote of the State, besides a goodly number of votes that have heretofore been cast for Democratic candidates, because there are bitter dissensions in the Democratic Party. There is a large number of Democrats in this State in favor of sound money, and the sentiment is growing in strength. It is my judgment that there are at least 30,000 Democrats in Tennessee who will not support the Chicago platform and candidate.

"Another source of Democratic weakness lies in the fact that an extra session of the Legislature has been called to raise revenue to meet the deficit in the State Treasury. You can see what an effect an increase of taxes to the extent of 30 per cent. on the eve of an election will have upon the voters of the State. There are Democratic districts in almost every Congressional district, and in view of these facts it seems to me there is reasonably fair opportunity to carry the State for the Republican Electoral ticket."

The Republican Headquarters at Chicago telegraphed to the New-York Headquarters that it had received a reply from the Director of the Mint in response to an inquiry as to the number of silver dollars coined between Jan. 1 and July 31 this year. The number is 8,562,238. The coinage of silver dollars now in progress is under the act of 1890, the intention being to have a sufficient amount on hand to redeem Treasury notes issued in payment of bullion that may be presented for redemption. This amount is almost as great as the amount of silver dollars coined from 1792 to 1873. The difference is only a few hundred thousand dollars.

The headquarters is in receipt of favorable news from Missouri. It is reported that the sound-money Democrats will vote for McKinley, and that with their aid the State can be carried by the Republicans.

The literature of the campaign is being sent out in tremendous volume. It is said that the demand for literature, especially on the financial issue, is greater than can be met. Reports from all the States indicate that there is more reading being done than in any previous campaign. Seven of the largest printing offices of the country are devoted exclusively to the work of printing Republican literature, and nearly all of them are running on double time or eight-hour hours a day. One hundred and fifty hands are at work in the mailing department at Washington, and as many as 888,050 documents have been sent out in a single day.

HE PAYS A VISIT TO BOSTON.

Mr. Hanna Gets His Mail and Goes to the State Headquarters.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Mark Hanna, Chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee, visited Young's Hotel this morning, and received a large amount of correspondence which had been awaiting his arrival.

He spent the forenoon in consultation with a number of the leading business men, who have been interested in the campaign, and, although he made encouraging reports of the situation, he had no hesitancy in declaring that there is an immense amount of work to be done in the Central and Western States to insure Republican success.

Mr. Hanna visited the rooms of the Republican State Central Committee this afternoon, to meet some of the Massachusetts party leaders, and to make arrangements for speakers to take the stump in the Western States.

TEXT BOOK OF THE CAMPAIGN.

One Issued by the Republicans—The Information It Contains.

The Republican "Campaign Text Book" for 1896 appeared at Republican headquarters yesterday.

It contains 410 pages including a comprehensive index of titles. The entire book is arranged in alphabetical order, so that it is easy to find any information it contains. It is issued by the National and Congressional Committees.

On the title page and cover are the following quotations:

"The Republican Party stands for honest money, and the chance to earn it by honest toil."—William McKinley.

"That some may be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence it is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is homeless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently and build one for himself; thus, by example, assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built."—Abraham Lincoln.

The book contains a lot of information that will be useful to all parties. It is especially voluminous on the subjects of the financial question and the tariff, the former being made the most prominent feature. Statistics of every industry are given in full, together with coinage laws, party platforms, election figures, population, tariffs old and new, and other matters that enter into the discussions of a National campaign.

A unique feature is a Republican A B C on the issues of the present campaign. These issues are summarized as follows:

American honor and American interest.
Business the source of employment.
Coin, whether of gold or silver, must be equal to the best.
Duties, collected from foreign countries for American privileges.
Emigrants who are willing to live without robbing other men of employment.
Financial integrity, and money enough to pay all bills.
Gold and silver, equal dollars, for all business.
Home markets for American products.
Imports must always be kept below the exports.
Judiciary of the United States must not be tampered with.
Keep in the middle of the road.
Labor employed means elevation, dignity, and education for the home.
McKinley and Hobart elected, means business and employment.
Nation's honor must be maintained.
Ownership of railroads by National Government opposed by Republican Party.
Pensions for the veterans of the war equal to the pledge of the Nation.
Quorum-counting by Speaker Reed justified—now by Democrats.
Revenue collected equal to expenditures a necessity.
Silver dollars as good as gold, the Republican demand.
Tariff to protect American labor and encourage home industry.
United States the hope of universal liberty and law.
Voters have an opportunity: vote for McKinley and Hobart.
Wages means home, education, and comfort to the toiler.
X-roads—Republicanism or Populism—which way?
Your opportunity to restore business. Vote it.
Zeal in the campaign will win the victory.

The book is being distributed by the thousand.

RAILROAD'S SAFE BLOWN OPEN.

Thieves Get $400 from the Seaside (L. I.) Station.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Aug. 24.—Burglars entered the Seaside Station of the Long Island Railroad between Sunday midnight and 6 o'clock this morning. The safe was blown open and $400 in cash and some railroad tickets were stolen. The money belonged to the Long Island Railroad and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The burglars first forced an entrance into the waiting room of the station. This they did by breaking a window in the rear of the station. They then forced the door of the ticket office, put explosives into the crevices of the safe, wrapped several horse blankets and heavy cloths about the safe to deaden the report, and blew open its inner and outer doors. All the money that was in the safe and some railroad tickets were taken.

No one heard the explosion. The station was unguarded after the ticket agent went home at midnight. The police station is less than a block away from the station, but there is but one officer on duty at night, and he is kept busy patrolling the beach in the vicinity of the hotels. The railroad maintains its own police force for handling the crowds and maintaining order, but the station remains unguarded at night.

There is no trace of the thieves. It is supposed they took a rowboat and rowed across the inlet, or else walked to Far Rockaway. The station agent says he saw three well-dressed men about the depot several times during the evening, and that they were on the platform a short time before he locked up, but he did not see them when he was going home.

New Staten Island Trolley Line.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—The Richmond Borough Electric Company of New-Brighton, Richmond County, was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day to operate in New-Brighton, Edgewater, Port Richmond, and other towns in Richmond County. The capital is $400,000, and the Directors are Albert E. Leon of Boston, Henry Dun Wiman, Daniel Campbell of West New-Brighton, William L. Douglass and John J. Whipple of Brockton, and William A. Clark, Jr., and William B. Littlefield of Lynn.

A Baby Show in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Three thousand persons saw the first annual baby show and parade in Congress Spring Park this afternoon. The following prizes were awarded: Prettiest girl baby, Gracie Frech, New-York City; boy, Henry M. Lott, Saratoga. Prettiest twins, Isabella and George Halbert, Brooklyn. Fattest girl baby, Madeline Ruth Tarrant, Saratoga; boy, Irving Carney, New-York. Happiest girl baby, Emma Ainsworth, Saratoga; happiest boy, Albert Grandy, Atlanta, Ga. Graceful girl on wheel, Julia Kipp, Saratoga; graceful boy, Frank Roohan, Saratoga.

Hood's Pills
Once tried become the favorite cathartic and family medicine. They win favor everywhere, and sales are rapidly increasing. Be sure to get Hood's. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PLEDGED TO SOUND MONEY

MEN IN HIDE AND LEATHER TRADE AGAINST FREE SILVER.

Association Perfected to Advance the Cause of an Honest Currency—The Officers of the Association—H. Wallerstein Speaks on the Prominent Issue Before the Voters—Richard Young and Charles E. Hauselt Also Make Addresses.

The meeting of the Hide and Leather Sound Money Association, held yesterday afternoon at the office of Faverweather & Ladew, 28 and 30 Spruce Street, was well attended. It was announced that 90 per cent. of the trade had already joined the association.

Of this proportion three-fifths of the members of the association are, and have been, Democrats, but they have determined to work and vote for sound money this year. Among these are James R. Plum, D. T. Stevens, A. Scheftel, James Fraser, and Thomas Hall, all well-known and prominent men in the hide and leather trade.

A good deal of enthusiasm was manifested yesterday, and many promised to do all they could in working among their friends and acquaintances.

The first business of the meeting was the completion of the organization of the association. The following are now the permanent officers:

President—Edward R. Ladew; Vice Presidents—James Fraser, Mark Hoyt, A. Scheftel, William G. Hoople, James R. Plum, John T. Willetts, H. Wallerstein, John J. Lapham, Isaac H. Bailey, Charles H. Schieren, B. H. Cary, Charles E. Hauselt, F. Blumenthal, Richard Young, D. T. Stevens, William Tepel, William L. Moffat; Secretary—Norman I. Rees; Treasurer—James R. Plum; Executive Committee—Col. Eugene H. Conklin, Thomas H. Hall, F. A. M. Burrell, Erasmus Sterling, B. J. Salomon.

H. Wallerstein was introduced as the first speaker. He made an earnest appeal to all business men and wage earners to save the country from the ignominy of issuing unlimited, depreciated money. He said he knew that all present recognized the serious condition of affairs. They had assembled, not as Republicans or Democrats, but as honorable citizens who insisted on the preservation of the integrity of our monetary system.

"We cannot hope to succeed by lying on our backs," he said, "but we must go into an aggressive educational campaign to destroy what agitators have spread among the farmers and laboring classes. It is idle to say that the victory for sound money is already won, for although I am happy to say that our prospects are now somewhat better, still our efforts must be continued with renewed vigor.

"While the North and East have been considering the silver question from a purely theoretical point of view the silver partisans in the South and West have been very active during the last few years, and many have been converted to their views, and it now requires all our energy, all our enthusiasm, and constant battling for what is right and true to destroy the fallacies that have spread like wildfire all over the country. Even in the North there are many who believe in free silver as a cure for all evils, and who, though they do not avow it openly, will cast their votes against us.

"All these men must be educated and shown that it is the very fear of free silver that for several years has caused capitalists to withdraw, and mills, factories, and foundries to close, and many new enterprises to be abandoned. Let the people decide next November that we want no free silver, but an honest dollar for an honest people.

"Should such a calamity happen that free silver should be successful, then the very laborers and workmen will be the greatest sufferers. Prices of commodities would double in value, while the only commodity that the laborer has for sale would remain stationary, and his wages would not be increased, and thus his position would become much worse than it is now."

Richard Young said that the only thing left for every citizen to do now was to leave strict party lines and to stand for the gold standard, so that every dollar issued by the Government should be equal to gold.

The sentiment for free silver should be crushed, so that the world may know that the American people are honest.

The speaker thought that the growth of the silver sentiment was owing to the ignorance of Western farmers of international values, and that they did not stop to think that we trade, and must continue to trade, with all the world. If the people of the West were to recognize this they would come to the same conclusions as the men in the East.

Mr. Young hoped that the European nations would not have the opportunity to point the finger of scorn at us, and say, "there is the Republic of repudiation." It would be said, he said, if the people did not hold back the threatening tide of repudiation. In Canada they were already unwilling to take American silver coin.

Charles E. Hanselt said he had been told that the Illinois farmers were in favor of sound money, and if the sound-money advocates only kept up the agitation they would win.

The money left over from the last campaign was turned over to the Executive Committee for campaign work, and it was decided to have a banner. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

A POLICEMAN'S HOME ROBBED.

Patrolman Rourke Loses Clothing and Other Valuables.

Policeman William Rourke's home, at 52 Seventh Street, was ransacked by burglars some time within the past two weeks, and almost everything except the cooking stove and furniture was taken away.

The policeman is attached to the East Fifth Street Station, but is detailed to duty at the Coroner's office. He went on a vacation two weeks ago, and took his family to Sullivan County, N. Y.

He reached his home about midnight Sunday. When he tried to open the door he found that the main lock had been broken.

On entering the house he found everything in confusion. Three suits of clothing, two overcoats, three of his daughter's Winter dresses, a gold bracelet, and all other easily portable articles had been taken. A dress uniform suit had been left.

There is no clew to the robbers.

Tried to Swim the Hudson River.

Four boys, each about sixteen years of age, who live in Hoboken, on Sunday afternoon attempted the foolhardy feat of swimming from Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, to the foot of West Twenty-fourth Street, this city. They were E. C. Muecke, Henry Muecke, J. Kolm, and R. Petersen. When about half way across the river Henry Muecke was seized with cramps, and, despite the efforts of his friends, he would have drowned had he not been rescued by a passing rowboat. The other boys climbed into the boat, and the party was taken back to Hoboken. They hurriedly donned their clothes, which had been left at a boathouse, and went away without giving their addresses.

Want to be Election Officers.

Examinations were held at Police Headquarters yesterday of candidates for appointment as election officers to serve at the coming election. The examinations began at 9 o'clock and were continued in the afternoon and evening. The candidates for Democratic Inspectors of Election were examined. Gen. Rodenbough, Chief of the Election Bureau, conducted the examinations.

Russian Belts

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. have just received a choice selection of Russian silver belts, buckles and dress buttons.

Tiffany & Co.
Union Square
New York

PRACTICAL TALKS ABOUT SILVER

A Glance at Bryan's Following.

When I was a boy and lived in a small New-England city, I used to get a great deal of amusement out of the school elections. There was a progressive element in the city which wanted good schools, and eventually it had its way. If you should go into that city to-day you would find a people intelligent above the average, the most of whom have had no other educational advantages than the city schools afford. If you should drive about the city you would find the schoolhouses named for men who bore the brunt in the fights that went on in the elections thirty-five years ago. The children of those pioneers take great pride in the monuments that attest the gratitude of the people to their fathers.

What I have seen lately as I have been talking with men of one sort and another about the silver question has reminded me of a certain school meeting I attended in my native city. It was proposed to make a much needed improvement. After a long and somewhat angry discussion, the question was put to a vote, and the Chairman ordered those who wanted the improvement made to stand on the right side of the house, and those who opposed the improvement to get on the other side. There was a lot of crowding and pushing and shouting before the division was effected, but at last the separation was made and the Chairman had begun his count of noses.

Suddenly the door of the hall was flung open, and in staggered a man well known in the city, whose only failing was that once in a great while he drank more than was good for him. The man gazed for a moment at the two sides of the house.

Then, raising his arm, he pointed first at the opposition and passed his judgment on those who constituted it by shouting at the top of his lungs, "Rum!"

Turning to the other side, in a tone of deep respect, he exclaimed, "Education!"

His next move was to stagger over to the side of the hall where those were standing who were fighting for the betterment of the schools.

"Mr. Chairman," he remarked, in a most impressive manner, "I vote for education."

The man had not the faintest notion what the question was, but, drunk as he was, he could see that the best people of the city were on the side to which he attached himself.

I venture to say that if you should take the voters of any election district in New-York City or any other Eastern city, and divide them with respect to their sentiments on the issues of this Presidential campaign, you would find a difference between the two groups of men quite as marked as that observed between the two groups in that school meeting to which I have referred.

I don't care where in the East you make the test, you will find the best people opposed to the candidacy of Mr. Bryan and determined antagonists of the policies and doctrines he champions. I don't undertake to speak for the West and South, although I am convinced that in all those sections of the West and South that are inhabited by thrifty, intelligent, and law-loving people, Bryan and the things he stands for are losing ground every day. Of the East, though, I do not hesitate to speak with positiveness. Wherever I go in the East I find it to be true that the best people are opposed to a debasement of the currency and to all the other revolutionary projects set forth in the Chicago platform. Business men, manufacturers, professional men, and workingmen of intelligence and thrift are for sound money, the preservation of the National honor, and good government.

I find a good many Democrats of prominence who say that though they despise Bryan and his miserable doctrines, they are bound as Democrats not to oppose the candidate of their party nominated in a regular way. Men of this class constitute a small, very small, percentage of the voters, and I do not consider them in my proposition that the best people throughout the East are against Bryan. If I were to consider them at all, I should rate a good many of them as of the opposition to Bryan, because they are hurting the candidate a good deal more by saying they support him solely because of their obligations to their party than they will help him by voting for him.

I invite anybody who questions the proposition that the intelligence, honesty, thrift, and virtue of the East are on the side opposed to Bryan to take a pencil and little book and make a census of a section of his city, of the village he lives in, of a school district, of his shopmates, of the employes of the mercantile establishment where he earns his living. I'll guarantee that, in any instance, in one list will be found the names of the bright, keen, intelligent, successful, and honorable men, and in the other the names of those with whom a self-respecting man would not wish to be classed.

If it were possible to corral in lots of 500 the men who pass THE NEW-YORK TIMES Building in the course of a day, and sort each lot according to the Presidential predilections of those in it, you would find about all of the clean, well-dressed, fine-looking, intelligent, and thoroughly respectable men on one side, and on the other side an assortment of which the highest type would be the Democrat who is so misguided as to think he owes more to his party than to his country. If photographs could be taken of the two groups in each lot of 500, it would be found, without a single exception, that the better-appearing group was made up of men who believed in honesty, sound-money, and law and order, and meant to vote against Bryan next November. The difference in the appearance of the groups as presented in the photographs would be so marked that a child could sort out the Bryanites from the anti-Bryanites.

Do you say there is no argument in this sort of talk? You are mistaken. It contains the most powerful argument imaginable. If I go into a community and find the best people in it arrayed on one side of a question and the unintelligent, shiftless, and vicious arrayed on the other side, I am likely to study the question pretty carefully—resteady it if I have been over it once—if on the outset I am inclined to the view held by the inferior class of citizens. By best people I do not mean the richest, the most highly educated, those most prominent in social and public life. I mean to take in the best of all grades—the good citizens, no matter how they earn their livings, no matter what their incomes may be.

I say that in a time like this, when party ties count for little, one of the strongest arguments against the election of Bryan is to be found in comparing the character of his support with that of the party opposed to him. Men are forming their political opinions this year deliberately, without prejudice, and according to the dictates of common sense and patriotism. If, then, the brightest, wisest, and most sensible citizens of the East are opposing earnestly the candidate and policies of the Chicago Convention, is not that fact of some consequence to you? It would be worth something to me if I were in doubt how to vote. I'd take my chances with the reputable people of a community or a section rather than with a rabble.

WAGE EARNER.

SILVER IS LOSING GROUND

SOUND-MONEY SENTIMENT GROWING ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

Impossible to Supply All the Demands for Literature—The West Showing a Deep Interest—Silver Leaders Alarmed by the Outlook—Farmers of New-York Prepared to Vote for an Honest Dollar—An Object Lesson from Rochester.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—There are plenty of signs to be found in this town that the silver leaders are becoming worried over the outlook in States which, a month ago, they were claiming for the Chicago candidates. While they still talk in the most encouraging way for publication, their private utterances indicate the anxiety which they feel.

The Bryan wave unquestionably is subsiding in quarters where but a short time ago it ran high. Sound-money leaders ascribe this fact to the tremendous amount of sound-money literature which has been forwarded from Washington to all parts of the country. Great as is the volume of this literature, it will be increased from this time forward. The sound-money Democrats are expected to distribute a great quantity after the Indianapolis nominations shall have been made.

Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee said this afternoon that he was now sending out an average of 400,000 documents a day. "The older the campaign grows," he said, "the more amazing to me is the demand for literature. There never has been a campaign in the history of the country to compare with it. Despite the large quantity of printed matter we are sending out, and the force of 200 persons we have employed, we are unable to supply the demand. I am more confident than ever that free coinage will be killed. Every line of the sound-money matter we are distributing is being read by voters, and it is having a most wholesome effect. The boasts of the free-silver leaders count for nothing in the face of the widespread demand for our literature."

Mr. Babcock said that most encouraging reports were being received by the committee from all parts of the country. He exhibited a letter from the State Committee of a large Western State asking for political documents, and complaining that the committee had been unable to get what it sent for and what it needed. The demand was for 200,000 copies of "Three Evenings on Silver," 50,000 more of the speech of Congressman McCleary in opposition to free silver, and 100,000 copies of Secretary Carlisle's speech to the workingmen of Chicago.

The shipments being made by the Congressional Committee are entirely to State Committees and to Congressional candidates. The latter receive about as much as the committees. Few small orders are filled, as the committee has no time to attend to them. It is barely able to keep up with the demand for large quantities

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW-YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,260 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
GENEVA, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
MAINZ, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ROME, Italy: Loescher & Co.

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The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:20.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15 to 12:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15. Rice's Evangeline—8:15. Rice's Carnival—2:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Louisville—3:00 and 4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:00.
TERRACE GARDEN—Die Uhlanen.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 25, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected communications. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be enclosed.

THE THIRD TICKET.

Opinion among the opponents of Populism has greatly changed during the last month as to the need of a third ticket and how it would work. When the offensive and dangerous Chicago platform was adopted, and when a candidate who lifted its worst features was placed upon it, the first impulse of indignant citizens was to declare that votes for McKINLEY were the best things with which to defeat BRYAN and Bryanism. Some declared that these were the only weapons to use. "If I had a million votes," said a gallant Virginian, "I would give them all to McKINLEY, for every one of them would count two." The spirit was splendid. The reasoning was not necessarily sound. If the President were elected by popular vote and if a majority were necessary to election then every Democratic vote for McKINLEY would indeed count two. Presidents are not so elected.

As a mere matter of expediency, of effective voting, it must be remembered that the problem presented in each State is, what candidate, whether of two or three or four, in the field shall have the greatest number of votes. Whichever one gets these gets the Electoral votes of that State. If there were in this State, for instance, an Electoral ticket for McKINLEY, one for BRYAN, and one for a National Democratic candidate, and one of these received one more vote than either of the others, that vote would bring 36 Electoral votes to the successful candidate. Thus, it is plain, where the normal Democratic vote is in the majority, the question of defeating BRYAN in that State is a question of dividing the Democratic vote. If that can be done more surely by a third ticket, then the third ticket effects the purpose of the most ardent and determined opponents of BRYAN and his perilous policy. THE TIMES declared, so soon as the Populist platform had received at Chicago its Populist candidate, that the question of a third ticket must be decided by its effect in defeating that candidate. That is precisely the position of the strong body of loyal Democrats who are now organizing the third-ticket movement.

But there is something more than this in this question. Bad as Bryanism is in itself, one of the worst things to be said of it is that it is treason to the Democratic Party. The treason must be defeated. The traitors must be put down. But men who believe in the essential principles of the Democratic Party have the right to save that party if they can. It is their duty to do so. No one can fairly ask them to destroy the party in order to get rid of the faction that has betrayed it. Democratic principles have for a hundred years required the greatest individual liberty consistent with order, the least practicable Governmental intervention in private affairs. They have been hostile to centralization and paternalism. They have opposed legislation for class interests. They are the same now, and they are vital. Protection, with its train of monopolies and trusts, is no better because MCKINLEY is the only candidate whose election can defeat BRYAN. The men of sense and honesty who have fought sincerely for Democratic principles will now unite to put down Bryanism, which is the worst foe to those principles. But they will not disarm against other foes. They have no right to do so.

The third ticket tends to save the party for the good work it has yet to do. That, of itself, justifies the movement.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

Perhaps, having let things drift so far, it was hard for Senator HILL to avoid being civil to Mr. BRYAN on the latter's visit to Albany, but he cannot avoid having the impression go out that it means that he is coming around to the support of the Chicago ticket. Apparently the main purpose of the visit is to force him into a position where such an impression can be produced in spite of himself, but he has given the candidate that advantage by his non-committal course in the last six weeks.

In fact, Mr. HILL has lost the opportunity of a lifetime by not putting himself at the head of the sound-money movement in this State. He had done much in the Senate during the last two sessions to gain a prestige which he never had before with the sounder wing of his party. He went to the Chicago Convention as its most conspicuous representative, a thing he never could have done before. The chance was given him there to take the most prominent place as the advocate of a sound-money policy, and the way in which he acquitted himself added much to the credit he had been slowly gaining.

When the Senator returned from Chicago, consistency, courage, sagacity all dictated the course before him. The Democratic Party in this State had always been for sound money and was for sound money still, and those with the advantage of leadership had only to hold their ground and utter the rallying cry to keep the organization upon the right lines.

That was Senator HILL'S chance for genuine leadership, and if he had seized it with alacrity and held it with vigor the sure defeat which the Chicago assemblage had decreed to the Democracy in this State could have been faced and met with no loss of honor or of confidence in the party's future. The organization would have remained in shape for future contests and Mr. HILL would have been at the front. But he has hesitated and given the Chicago candidate a chance to assume that he is a possible friend and make him appear so to the country.

Senator HILL may escape the fate which would come with identifying himself with BRYAN'S defeat in New-York. He may yet be found with those who hold to the principles of his party against those who have betrayed them, but the opportunity of leading the forces in the contest for party integrity and honor has passed from him.

SILVER AGITATION HAS MADE LOW PRICES.

Ever since the agitation for the free coinage of silver in Congress Europe has taken alarm and has been sending back annually upward of $200,000,000 worth of securities of the United States. The best authorities compute this amount to be upward of $1,200,000,000 alone since the year 1890. How much additional European capital invested in mercantile enterprises has been withdrawn it is impossible to say, there being no available data, but this, roughly estimated, must be about $200,000,000. In short, a rough statement may be made that the constant agitation for free coinage has caused a withdrawal of $1,400,000,000 European capital from this country.

Any one can read as he runs that if this amount of capital is withdrawn from the United States by the thousands of investors abroad, they do not allow it to remain idle, but seek to invest it where they think the principal is in no danger.

Where, then, has much of this capital gone? The facts show that Russia since 1890 has placed in France and Belgium $1,200,000,000 bonds payable in gold. But three weeks ago a Russian loan for $200,000,000 gold bonds was issued in Paris and oversubscribed twenty-five times.

We thus plainly see that the capital withdrawn from the United States is being invested in other countries of the world, and being used to develop the resources of those countries. Between Jan. 1, 1890, and Dec. 31, 1894, the railway systems of the principal foreign grain-growing countries have increased as follows:

Russia	14.9 per cent.
India	39.0 per cent.
Austro-Hungary	11.2 per cent.
Argentine	36.3 per cent.

It is almost two years since the compilation of these data and no further figures are at hand, but Europe has enjoyed nearly two years of prosperous business, and it is likely that these percentages would show increases of from 3 to 5 points additional, if not more.

It stands to reason that the extension of railroads in these foreign countries opens just so much more territory for cultivation. One reason that since 1890 lower prices have prevailed for our cereals is the competition of grain from India, Russia, and the Argentine with our exported product.

Before 1890 was the producer here ever faced with this fact?

In short, the agitation for free coinage instead of benefiting the farmer has been injuring him, and is a direct cause of the lower prices for wheat, corn, &c., to-day. The silver agitation has brought him new competition. Every dollar invested in this country prevents just so much development in competitive territory, and vice versa.

AN ILL-ADVISED STRIKE.

The strike of employés of the Adams Express Company appears to be a complete failure, as was to be expected, and it shows once more how slow workingmen are to profit by the lessons of experience.

It has been hard to make out any cause for the strike. It appears that one or two drivers were discharged. Officers of the company declared that it was for negligence, while some of the men claimed that it was because they were active in their union, which the company sought to break up.

But whatever the grievance, it is evident that it did not justify a resort to such an extreme measure as a general strike, and there were none of the conditions of success. There had been no formal statement of causes of complaint, no rational effort to get any definite wrong remedied, no preparation for support, and the time chosen was one in which it would be easy to find plenty of men ready for an employment requiring no skill and little experience. Hard times are peculiarly unfavorable for strikes, and intelligent workingmen ought to have learned that before now.

THE NEW CUBAN PLAN.

That is a curious report which comes to us by way of Philadelphia that the Cuban leaders have determined upon a more drastic policy than they have heretofore been pursuing. It is curious because to ordinary observers it seems that, considering the disparity of the Spaniards and the Cubans in numbers and resources, the insurgents have been pursuing quite as active a policy as could reasonably be expected. For a force opposed to nearly ten times its numbers to take and maintain the offensive, to make its way almost from one end of the island to the other, by turns evading and defeating the superior force, is not only a wonderful military achievement, but it is far beyond what the performers of it could reasonably have expected.

And yet it is easily intelligible why they should be dissatisfied with the present posture of their affairs. Their heroic action has not been decisive and it does not promise to be decisive. Their only hope of an immediate or a speedy success is in the recognition by our Government, first of their belligerency, and next of their independence. That would no doubt be decisive in their favor, but their successes have not been of such a character or extent as to entitle them to demand it. They undoubtedly have the sympathy of the great majority of the people of the United States. The expression of that sympathy angers the Spaniards, but it does the Cubans little good. Whatever facilities for carrying on war they procure from this country they pay for and they obtain on commercial and not on sentimental grounds. Their hope of ending the war in their favor is really only a hope of wearying and disgusting Spain.

There are some signs that progress has been made in this direction, but the progress is not as rapid as the Cubans would like to see it. It is no wonder they should wish to accelerate it. What they have succeeded in doing is so nearly to destroy the chief staple of the island, the sugar crop, that Spain shall derive from it no offset to the tremendous sacrifices she is making to retain the island. But undoubtedly they would put upon Spain a much stronger pressure to let them go if they should make a more complete devastation. The project they are reported to be entertaining of making a new campaign far more destructive than MACEO'S famous march would be an intelligent means to an intelligent end. To destroy the towns in Spanish control, instead of merely showing their power to destroy them, as heretofore, would be a more effective measure of war than any upon which they have heretofore ventured. To effect this purpose an expedition from the United States, on a larger scale than any heretofore undertaken, would be a very important if not an indispensable preparation. The report that such an expedition is on foot is confirmed by the presence in this country of more and more important Cuban officers than have been here at any one time before. The rank and the importance of these officers indicate that they would not be here unless it was supposed that they could be of more service here than in Cuba.

IT FALLS ON WAGES.

The Detroit Tribune, (silver Republican,) one of the few newspapers east of the Rocky Mountains which support the Bryan policy, tells the farmers of Michigan that the substitution of the fifty-three-cent dollar for the one-hundred-cent dollar now in use would help them by reducing their taxes. The Tribune holds, as we have shown heretofore, that salaries and wages "now go too far and their purchasing power ought to be reduced." Concerning taxes it now says:

"If there is one thing more than another that will reconcile the farmer to seeing the dollar cut right in two in the middle it is the assurance that such an event would accomplish at last what he has been vainly trying to accomplish all his life, and reduce the taxes in fact. * * * They [the farmers] elect their Legislatures and they send their lobbies to Lansing [the capital of Michigan] and they use every endeavor to cut and prune to the very bone, and yet when the annual appropriations are footed up they show no material reduction. There are too many and too powerful influences at work to keep the expense up to enable the masses who get next to no direct benefit from the Government to keep them down.

"But the establishment of a cheaper dollar would give the taxpayers the upper hand. To whatever extent the dollar was cheapened, to that extent the expenses of government would be reduced."

Such are the arguments which are addressed to the farmers in Michigan by one of the prominent journals of that State.

But how would the taxes—The Tribune is speaking of those of the State—be reduced if the dollar should be "cut right in two in the middle"? Obviously, by a general but disguised or obscured reduction of wages, and such a reduction, The Tribune urges, ought to be made because wages "now go too far." The greater part of the money raised by State taxes in Michigan, as in other States, is expended in the support of the State's charitable, penal, and other institutions, and of the courts, in the salaries of public officers, and in the wages of a large number of persons—day laborers and others—whom the State employs regularly or occasionally. Would the cost of the food and other supplies required for the asylums, prisons, and other State institutions be reduced one-half? By no means. The silverite farmer believes that free coinage of the fifty-three-cent dollar would almost double the selling price of his food products, and he would make no concession to the State's buyers.

The wages of all the workmen employed by the State and the salaries of all State officers, which are fixed by law, would be reduced, however, by the adoption of the fifty-three-cent silver standard. These persons would receive the same number of "dollars," but these "dollars" would not "go so far." They would not buy so much; their purchasing power would be cut down, and The Tribune says it "ought to be reduced." Would the State, through its Legislature, increase these salaries and these wages to make up for the loss of purchasing power? If it should do so, there would be no reduction of taxes; but we may be sure that such an increase would not be made.

The promised reduction of taxes, therefore, would be procured by a reduction of the wages of all the persons employed on the public works and in the institutions of the State, and of the salaries of all State officers, or by cutting down the purchasing power of these wages and salaries, which amounts to the same thing; provided that the State and its taxpayers should be able to induce workmen, officers, clerks, and other subordinates to accept dollars worth only 53 cents in place of the dollars worth 100 cents which are now paid to them.

We invite the attention of wage earners to the argument by which this silver newspaper appeals to the farmers in behalf of the Bryan policy.

RAINES LAW HOTELS.

There will doubtless be a good deal of tinkering with the Raines law done at the next session of the Legislature. It is to be hoped that among the amendments will be one that will require a more genuine examination of the respectability and orderliness of the places to which "hotel licenses" are issued than has thus far been the case.

Yesterday morning's TIMES reported two cases which showed that under the law the license for Sunday selling of liquor to guests of hotels may become the cover not only for drunkenness and disorder, but for felony.

In one case a policeman found the "guest" fighting on the sidewalk in front of the "hotel" at half-past six on Sunday morning. That the guest was not only fighting but fighting drunk was shown by the fierce resistance he made to arrest and the injury he inflicted on his captor. It is gratifying to remark that the resistance cost him a sentence of six months' imprisonment. The comment with which Magistrate FLAMMER accompanied the sentence was: "Raines law hotel or no hotel, it is a shame that any place can turn drunken men out on the streets on Sunday." The Magistrate also recommended the policeman, if he should see another "guest" coming out of the place on Sunday, to arrest the "hotel keeper."

The other case was even more scandalous. A young man who entered a Raines law hotel to procure a sandwich and a glass of beer, early on Sunday evening, was fortunate to escape from it alive. In traversing the passage from the upper room where the law required the Sunday drinking to be done he was set upon by three other "guests," who stole his money, watch, jewelry, and even some of his garments, and then kicked him from the hotel to the sidewalk. It does not appear that the "hotel keeper" was actively engaged in the crime, but neither does it appear that his attention was attracted while one of his guests was undergoing a robbery with violence at the hands of three others.

It is quite clear that these two "hotels" were simply low saloons, and it is more than likely that one of them had become a criminal resort, and even a scene of crime, with the connivance of its proprietor. If the places had been merely avowed drinking places, they would have furnished ample reason, under any decent administration of any decent excise law, for the prompt withdrawal of their licenses. The case is made much worse when it becomes also a case of false pretenses and when a "hotel," about which nothing is bona fide but the bar, ejects in a condition of dangerous drunkenness, or suffers to be robbed and beaten on the premises, a traveler who has nothing bona fide but the thirst.

Entertaining a Czar and his wife is a rather vexatious task for the President of the French Republic. There are plenty of palaces in which they can be lodged, and though French cooking is not what it was in the great days of the monarchy, the visitors will have enough to eat and drink. The real trouble is in the streets. The Czar is officially "Emperor." May "Vive l'Empereur!" be shouted in Paris? And "Vive la République!" may not be music in his ears. Moreover, suppose some daring Frenchman, such as he who, under the empire, saluted the then visiting Czar with "Vive la Pologne, Monsieur!" shall invent an equally offensive cry, such as "A bas le tyran!" The ruler of All the Russias is said to be a nervous youth, and even the mischief-loving street boys of Paris may give him a bad quarter of an hour.

There seems to be altogether too much zeal among the police for making arrests for trivial offenses, or no offense at all, and an unnecessary amount of violence in the manner of making them. Playing ball in the street on Sunday, for instance, cannot justify officers in citizens' clothes in chasing boys into the houses where they live and making a disturbance, and then arresting those whom they have provoked into taking part in it. This was done last Sunday, and the Magistrate before whom the alleged offenders were brought very properly rebuked the police, who were the real offenders against law and order. Cases like that of the woman who was arrested while waiting for her husband to come out of a cigar store have been altogether too common.

Mr. HARTRIDGE of Florida, a State Senator and a man of influence in his State, puts the matter in a nutshell when he says: "I decline to follow Mr. BRYAN out of the Democratic Party."

The story of young REW, who vanished from Cornell University two years ago and now writes to his parents from India, is enough stranger than average fiction to be true. A temporarily crazy boy, working his way around the world by dint of his knowledge of electricity, and apparently regaining enough sense to write to his family only on his second arrival in India, is a character no modern novelist would dare to invent. It is to be hoped that his adventures will yet be more fully related.

The incident at Bedford Station last week and many cases of burglary in suburban and rural communities with less tragic results raise the question anew whether the time has not come when some efficient system of State Constabulary is necessary for the protection of life and property. Many villages have no police, county officers act only after crimes have been committed, and professional burglars and thieves have become a terror to rural residents in many places.

AGAIN THE LAUREATE SINGS.

Millais, Being Dead, Won't Mind; Perhaps He Wouldn't, Anyway.

Mr. Alfred Austin, a salaried official of the English Government, is evidently a man of influence. At all events, he has had influence enough to secure the publication in The London Times—at the head of a column, too, and next to reading matter—of the following lines. They are entitled "John Everett Millais." No one will fail to notice the curious effect which Mr. Austin produces by the capitalization of his pronouns or fail to admire the frankness with which he tells where he got the phrase. "so potent art." It is a pity that he did not, in another footnote, warn the public to use a net while reading the third line of his first stanza or the second line of the sixth:

I.

Now let no passing-bell be tolled,
Wail now no dirge of gloom,
Nor around purple pall unfold
The trappings of the tomb!
Dead? Nay! the Artist doth not die;
Enduring as the air, the sky,
He lets the mortal years roll by,
Indifferent to their doom.

II.

With the abiding He abides,
Eternally the same;
From shore to shore Time's sounding tides
Roll and repeat His name.
Death, the kind pilot, from His home
But speeds Him unto widening foam,
Then leaves Him, sunk from sight, to roam
The ocean of his fame.

III.

Nor thus himself alone He lives,
But, by the magic known
To His "so potent art," He gives
Life lasting as His own.
See, on the canvas, toiling Fate,
With kindling gaze and flashing gait,
Dead Statesmen still defend the State,
And vindicate the Throne.

IV.

Stayed by His hand, the loved, the lost
Still keep their wonted place;
And, fondly fooled, our hearts accost
The vanished form and face.
Beauty, most frail of earthly shows,
That fades as fleetly as it blows,
By Him arrested, gleams and glows
With never-waning grace.

V.

His, too, the wizard power to bring,
When city-pent we be,
Slow-mellowing Autumn, maiden Spring,
Bracken and birchen tree.
Look! twixt gray bowlders fringed with fern,
The tawny torrents chafe and churn,
And, lined with light, the amber burn
Goes bounding to the sea.

VI.

Toll then for Him no funeral knell,
Nor around aisle and nave
Let Sorrow's farewell anthem swell,
Nor solemn symbols wave.
Your very brightest banners bring,
Your gayest flowers! Sing! Voices, sing!
And let Fame's lofty lyrebells ring
Their greeting at His grave!

*The Tempest, Act V., Scene I.

A NEW OPERETTA PRODUCED.

"Die Uhlanen" Heard in Terrace Garden for the First Time Here.

Another novelty was presented in Terrace Garden last night, Hugo Wittmann, and Carl Weinberger's operetta, "Die Uhlanen," (The Lancers,) being produced for the first time in America. Both librettist and composer are known here, Wittmann being the author of the book of "Poor Jonathan," and Weinberger the composer of "Lachende Erben," (Laughing Heirs,) which was heard here last season.

"Die Uhlanen" is a military opera comique, in which many of the well-known humorous phases of soldier life are utilized. The action takes place in and about the fort at Heilbronn at the time of the beginning of the Franco-German war in 1870. Young officers and their love affairs furnish the main subjects, while some of the incidents of the war are used to bring about the happy ending, the union of the lovers, without which a comic opera would not be considered in good form.

The book is interesting to those acquainted with German military matters, and there is no lack of fun. Even the hackneyed drill of the awkward squad, with which the second act opens, has much new fun. The music is all light and of the popular order. That it pleased the large audience is found in the fact that almost all of the solo numbers were encored. There are several pretty waltz songs for the soprano, and a number of catchy couplets, which won many favors. The most successful of the principals were Phillis Wolff, Ida Wilhelma, Edmund Loewe, Emil Sondermann, and Ferdinand Schuetz.

The cast was:

Schnerb	Emil Albes
Hedwig	Phillis Wolff
Monica, seine Nichte	Ida Wilhelma
George Schoepflin	Hans Grote
Felix Schwalbe, sein Neffe	Edmund Loewe
Syfax	Emil Sondermann
Alfred von Muehlen	Ferdinand Schuetz
Oberst von Grimmingen	Emmo Danyscheiz
Von Berg	Hermann Litt

Seems to Dislike Mr. Howells.

Somebody who signs himself "B." writes this to The London News:

"You mention an article on Longfellow by Mr. W. D. Howells, and you quote Mr. W. D. Howells as saying: 'The Englishman who came to see him because there were no ruins to visit in America was no fable, as I can testify from the poet himself.'

That the point of this familiar story should be entirely missed is a matter of little moment; the tragic circumstances is that so bright and amusing and humorous a raconteur as Longfellow was should have fallen under the heavy hands of Mr. W. D. Howells. For, of course, no such Englishman ever existed.

"Longfellow was in the habit of making up these little romances for the entertainment of his guests, and no one but a very dull-witted person could have taken them au sérieux. Longfellow's brother-in-law, Mr. Appleton, in Longfellow's presence, told me that there never was any such Englishman as the one misquoted above.

"Nor had I much faith in the Western citizen who, Longfellow declared, having been shown over the house (which had been Washington's headquarters) said to Longfellow on parting with him: 'Well, good-bye, General; I am pleased to see you looking as hale at your advanced age.' Nor am I quite certain that any young man ever got so hopelessly flustered so to remark: 'I am proud to make your acquaintance, Mr. Longfellow, for you know I am one of the few people who have read your "Evangeline."'

But, indeed, there is no end to these stories that Longfellow used to tell of his visitors, and they were not meant to be taken too portentously, and certainly not any one of them was ever intended to serve the feebly Anglophobic turn of Mr. W. D. Howells.

ENTERTAINMENT AT NEWPORT.

The Cottagers Enjoying the Closing Days of the Summer Season.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Calvin S. Brice again delighted cottagers to-day with her reception. May Irwin sang "Bully Boy" and "I Want You, Ma Honey," having to repeat the latter five times. Gordon McKenzie and Mlle. Alice Verlet, of the Opera Comique of Paris, also sang, the latter from "Romeo and Juliet." There were two hundred society people present.

There was a picnic in the country to-day, the party going out in coaches of Ogden Mills, Perry Belmont, Charles F. Havemeyer, and J. D. R. Baldwin. Besides these the company included Hamilton W. Cary, Mrs. Mills, the Misses Blight, Miss Anna Sands, William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Miss Duer, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer.

The Marquis de Gony entertained at luncheon at the Golf Club to-day.

Mrs. William Post entertained at dinner to-night at Gooseberry Island, and Mrs. Clement C. Moore and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel entertained at dinner at their cottages.

The ring for the horse show has been increased in size and is now 280 by 150, and is therefore the largest ring ever employed in this country in doors or out of doors.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew arrived to-night, and is the guest of Hamilton McKay Twombly. E. V. W. Rossiter, Auditor of the New York Central Railroad, and William Kissam, also arrived to-night for the wedding to-morrow.

Philip S. Sears of Boston is the guest of Reginald Brooks.

Among the other prominent arrivals to-day were Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Keech, D. G. Tenney, F. M. Gregory, A. Stanton Elliott, M. L. Menagh, A. W. Parker, J. H. Neale, A. W. Butler, W. W. Metcalfe, Mr. and Mrs. W. Phillips, Aurel Batonyi, Louis Strauss, S. W. Hexter, V. G. Hall, H. F. Dimock, O. H. Flynn, D. Laflin Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Dent, Mrs. P. A. Depew, Mrs. E. D. Depew, Frank Depew, Miss M. P. Clinton, Miss Lottie Robinson, Miss Mamie Robinson, Stephen Willets Collins, Minturn Post Collins, New-York; H. S. Anderson, H. H. Parkhurst, Springfield, Mass.; J. G. Hanaford, N. J. Merritt, Mrs George F. Brown, Jr., Miss Brown, W. E. Piper, Edward Dickson, M. E. Baker, W. V. Swan, Waldo E. Nason, Miss L. L. Mason, Clifford H. Kendal, Mr. and Mrs. William Dean Orcutt, Mr. and Mrs. B. Preston Clarke, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Metcalfe, Louisville; Mrs. F. D. Barker, Dayton, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Hall, Bridgeport; Miss Lottie Robinson, Miss Mary Robinson, Montclair, N. J.; Miss M. P. Clinton, Peekskill; Severance Burrage, Lafayette, Ind.; J. C. Davidson, Washington; William H. Cory, Walker C. Kimball, Brooklyn; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, N. J.; Beverly Ward, Jr., Short Hills, N. J.; Mrs. Joseph Coleman, Joseph H. Coleman, second, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Black, Arthur Bissell, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. H. Darlington, Miss Darlington, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. P. Kyle Cushing, L. I.; Alfred Frank Curtis, Alfred Devereaux, Mrs. Devereaux, Miss Emekson, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. White, Baltimore.

Lord and Lady Braye of England have rooms at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Among the arrivals at Jamestown to-day were Elmer B. Adams, Lucien Palmer, Stewart Stickney of St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. L. Sidney Carrive, Sydney Hunt Smith of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. George G. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hailey of Larchmont; J. De F. Jenkins, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Tucker of Philadelphia; Frank Garrison of Brookline, Mass. Among those registered at the Casino to-day are Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Eastwood of Rochester, James D. Horton, Frank B. Keech, Mrs. A. J. Moulton, L. D. Morriart, Sidney Booth, Foster Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Charles Nelson Dodge, Miss Mary J. McCoy, William A. Hazard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Coster of New-York; Miss C. M. Brown, Philip S. Sear of Boston; Herbert Lawton of Stamford, Conn.; Albion V. Armour of Chicago; Dr. J. N. Herring, Mrs. G. R. Simmekson, Miss Sinmekson of Philadelphia.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave a dance, sailing party, and supper on the Nourmahal to-night. There were sixty guests, nearly all young people, who were received by Mrs. Astor at the companionway of the yacht. The Hungarian Orchestra furnished the music. The guests went out at 11 P. M. and came ashore at 2 A. M.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have given all their servants a half holiday to-morrow, in honor of their daughter's marriage. At the Vanderbilt farm, in Portsmouth, all work will be suspended all day, and the helpers and farmers are to have a special dinner.

ROLAND REED'S NEW COMEDY.

"The Wrong Mr. Wright" Produced in Boston Last Night.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—At the Boston Museum to-night, Roland Reed presented for the first time on any stage a new comedy, "The Wrong Mr. Wright," written by George H. Broadhurst. It was well received by a large audience. Mr. Reed and his associates, including Isadore Rush, acted well in their respective rôles.

The scene of the play is laid at Old Point Comfort, Va., the first and second acts showing the reception room of the hotel, and the third act the parade grounds at Fort Monroe, with the white squadron lying at anchor in the distance. Seymour Sites, played by Mr. Reed, a wealthy but penurious merchant of San Francisco, has been robbed by an employe of $50,000 by means of a forged check. He has placed the case in the hands of a private detective agency, offering a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the thief. Sites has learned from some business friend that Bailey, the clerk who committed the forgery, has gone to Old Point Comfort, so he hastens East with the idea of intercepting him and saving the reward. Sites arrives at the hotel and registers under the name of Wright. Here he is confronted with his nephew and niece, who are at Old Point on pleasure bent, to whom he explains the situation, and they promise to assist him. He passes through several amusing situations in his endeavor to conceal his identity.

A crisis comes when there arrives upon the scene Henrietta Oliver, a detective, who has been put upon the forgery case and has traced the defaulter to Old Point Comfort, he having been posing as Mr. Wright. The first person she meets is Seymour Sites, who becomes terribly smitten with her, and she in turn imagines him to be the forger, as he is posing under the name of Wright. With his introduction to Henrietta, Sites's entire nature changes. From being close and mean, he becomes liberal to a fault, throwing money right and left. His action lends credence to the theory that he is the defaulter, and after many amusing complications he is finally arrested as the thief. After some highly entertaining situations, everything is satisfactorily explained.

Masterlinck's Latest Theory.

In his new book, "Le Trésor des Humbles," Maurie Maeterlinck says:

"Were Hamlet now to live again, and look Claudius or his mother in the face, he would learn what he did not know then, since the soul no longer seems to wrap itself in so thick a veil as formerly. Do you know—and this is a strange, soul-troubling truth—do you know that, if you are not good, it is more than probable that it will be proclaimed by your presence more clearly to-day than it would have been two or three centuries ago? Do you know that if you have harmed a single soul this morning, the soul of the peasant with whom you are going to converse about the weather or the crops will be warned of your sin even before his hand has lifted the latch of his cottage door? It is felt on all sides that the ordinary relations of life are beginning to change, and the youngest among us speak and act quite differently from the men of the generation that preceded us. A mass of useless customs, barriers, and conventionalities is falling away and we are all unconsciously beginning to judge each other according to the invisible only."

NO CERTIFICATES ISSUED

BANKS DO NOT APPLY TO THE CLEARING HOUSE COMMITTEE.

There is Still Need of Relief, However, but the Populist Scarecrow Is Feared—Another Feature of the Financial Situation a Decline in the Rates of Foreign Exchange Close to the Price at Which Gold Was Engaged Last Week.

Features of the financial situation yesterday were a meeting of the Loan Committee of the Clearing House, at which no applications were received from banks for loan certificates, and a decline in the rates for foreign exchange close to the price at which gold was ordered from Europe last week. Both incidents were in themselves cheering, but, associated with the general conditions, they merely pointed to a possibility of relief, and failed to serve any distinct beneficial purpose.

Drafts upon the banks are not less urgent than they were. From the last reports obtainable Southern demands alone day. The West has become in recent years less dependent in crop seasons than formerly, its own banks having strengthened their equipment for taking care of that section, but the banks note, nevertheless, must provide large sums of money for that use. They need already more than they have, so that any addition to their business cannot be easily borne. The withdrawal of from $8,000,000 to $4,000,000, with financial conditions normal, would not disturb the banks. Some such sum will be needed for the West in the coming month, according to expert estimates, plus further calls by the South.

In spite of this prospect the banks were not willing yesterday to apply for a fair share of loan certificates. There are many banks to whom this accommodation would be most acceptable, yet no one of them wished to be first to ask for it. Their officers felt that such a request would amount to a confession of weakness that they cannot now afford to make. They are afraid of the Populist scarecrow.

The Clearing House Committee might take an indefinite recess if confidence could be restored. It is not denied that an independent explanation of the present stringency could be found in the vaults of the safe deposit companies. Any influence that could empty those vaults of money and turn the contents into the banks would rejoice both banking men and merchants. Free imports of gold, to be deposited in the Treasury in exchange for currency, would help in that direction. But gold can be bought only with money obtained from the banks, and if the banks are cramped it is conceivable that imports might be retarded, whatever the rate of exchange, and that a stringent condition might tend to hand imported gold in vaults for it without hoarding rather than ever in the banks or in the Treasury.

Thus it will be seen that when the banks decline to avail themselves of the remedy that has served in former times to relieve stringency, they merely act from motives of expediency, which prompt men to grin and bear adverse conditions rather than overcome them by unusual measures.

Yesterday's meeting of the committee was fully attended. Henry W. Cannon came from his Summer home in Maine to be present. The other members are J. Edward Simmons, Frederick D. Tappen, E. H. Perkins, Jr., and George G. Williams. They remained in session one hour. The only communication before them was from the Bank of Commerce, which applied for no specific sum, leaving the amount discretionary with the committee. There seemed to be no occasion to act on this letter. The committee could not afford to assume the attitude of alarmists. If the banks feared that applications might be so construed, and, moreover, several of the committee, if not all of them, are opposed to certificates. They do not think that conditions demand an evil to be deferred as long as possible.

Since there will be no day sessions of the committee for a time, the rest of urgency can be thoroughly applied. The common impression down town after the meeting was that yesterday's record of inaction should decide to ask for certificates at some time, responsibilities of leadership might be so well distributed. Predictions were abundant that some such course would be taken.

Signs appeared that pressure would be felt in this direction from gold shippers. Nothing is more definite just now than imports of gold. The issue of certificates would release bank money for this use. Exchange fell yesterday to $4.85½ for demand bills. Gold was ordered in Europe at $4.85. Commercial bills are in fair supply. Offerings will increase as cross-movements rates will be depressed. Shippers wish to take advantage of all chances for gold profits. They rely on the banks to assist them in their transactions. Loan certificates would enable the banks to do so.

Apart from the sentimental effect of gold imports for any purpose they would be a positive advantage to the Treasury. The reserve has shrunk to below $80,000,000. It is probably within bounds to say that in addition to $800,000 for Canada, domestic withdrawals of Treasury gold for home use have reached not less than $2,000,000 in the last three weeks. California, passing through a severe gold scare, in that State alone fully one-half of the $2,000,000 has been absorbed and stowed away. As much as $2,000,000 has been withdrawn in this city, and placed in vaults. Exports of gold would undoubtedly so far check the recent tendency as to add to the Treasury reserve, because currency would be exchanged for such gold, and the need that most oppresses business is the need of currency.

It will be surprising to down-town prophets if the banks will let political fears longer deter them from asking for loan certificates, whose issue is so strongly urged on behalf of all the influences to which banking is usually susceptible.

TENNYSON'S DEBT TO HIS WIFE.

She Was a True Helpmate and Had No Small Part in His Success.

From The London Speaker.

The death of Lady Tennyson, though it cannot surprise any who have known how frail her constitution has been for years past, is, nevertheless, an event that will affect a very wide circle of persons.

Never was poet more happily married than Tennyson, and those who knew him in his own home can bear unqualified testimony to the debt he owed to the gracious and beautiful woman who watched over him for more than forty years with unremitting care and tenderness. How grateful he was to her he showed again and again

MORE TROOPS FOR CUBA

THE FIRST BATCH OF REINFORCEMENTS SAILS FROM BARCELONA.

Gen. Weyler to Forbid the Grinding of Sugar Cane and the Gathering of the Coffee Crop—Another Prisoner of War Shot at Matanzas—Soldiers Injured in a Railway Collision—Dynamite Under the Cars.

BARCELONA, Aug. 24.—The first batch of the reinforcements for the Spanish forces in Cuba, to be sent from here, sailed for the island to-day.

HAVANA, Aug. 24.—The decree which, it is stated, Capt. Gen. Weyler will shortly issue, prohibiting the grinding of the coming sugar crop, will also forbid the gathering of the coffee crop.

Felipe Espafion Traviesa, a prisoner of war, was shot at Matanzas to-day.

A military train having on board the Spanish column under the command of Col. Ceballos came into collision to-day at the station at Guanabana, in the province of Matanzas, with a freight train. A number of the cars were shattered and the locomotive of the train bearing the soldiers was wrecked. Twenty-two soldiers were injured. The engineer of the military train was arrested on suspicion of being responsible for the accident.

A party of insurgents attempted to destroy a passenger train at El Palme, Province of Matanzas, by exploding dynamite beneath the cars. Fortunately, however, no one was injured.

It is reported that a train was derailed to-day between Javellanos and Colon, but no details of the affair can yet be obtained.

A bridge on the Western Railway, between Artemisa and Candelaria, has been destroyed by the rebels, who exploded dynamite underneath the cars. Twelve military engineers who were on the train were badly injured.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—A special commission has been appointed by the Government to inquire into the matter of the conspiracy aiming at the separation of the Philippine Islands from the Kingdom of Spain, which was recently discovered in Manila, and is believed to have been organized by a committee of Philippine refugees in Hongkong having relations with the Cuban rebels.

THE MURDER OF CHARLES GOVIN.

An Affidavit Describing the Work of the Spanish Soldiers.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 24.—The following affidavit, which will be transmitted to Secretary of State Olney, has been made in regard to the recent murder by the Spaniards of Charles Govin, an American citizen:

Before me, George W. Allen, a notary public, in and for Monroe County, State of Florida, on the 21st day of August, A. D., 1896, personally appeared Arthur Alvarez y Valdez, to me personally known, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

My name is Arthur Alvarez y Valdez. I am twenty-one years of age, a native of Havana, Cuba, and a resident of the City of Key West, State of Florida. I am now residing at 505 Division Street, City of Key West. In company with several other Cubans and Americans I arrived in Cuba on the 6th of July, 1896, and joined the forces of the Cubans of Gen. Aguirre. Mr. Charles Govin was one of our party, acting as correspondent of The Equator-Democrat, a newspaper of Key West.

In a battle which we had near Jarace with the Spanish forces under Gen. Ochoa on the 8th of July, 1896, several companies of Spanish forces, under command of Valencia, dispersed and we (meaning the Cubans and Americans who landed on the 6th of July, as aforesaid,) not knowing well the place where we were, all got lost, each taking a different direction. I remained in the neighborhood until the next day, being July 9, 1896, and very near nine were hidden two of my companions, one being Mr. Charles Govin, whom I knew personally, and know to be the correspondent of the Key West newspaper. About the time I had made up my mind to join them that I heard the noise of the Spanish armed forces that were coming toward us, and as they got very near us I saw Charles Govin and his companion, with a smiling face, leave their hiding places and go toward the forces.

I believe Mr. Govin took the Spanish forces to be Cubans. The troops bound Mr. Govin and his companion with ropes, and after some loud talking, which I could not very well understand, they took Govin and his companion aside and two of the Spanish soldiers commenced to hack them over the head with machetes while two others fired their guns at them. I am not positive if the shots wounded them or not. I saw that he (Charles Govin) and his companion were killed. This took place on July 9, 1896. The soldiers, after killing the men, dug a grave and buried the two men in one grave. My place of hiding was near enough to witness the awful deed.

I remained in my place of hiding until after the Spanish forces left the place. The Spanish troops also robbed the two men of all of their valuables before burying them. I noticed that the troops were commanded by the same George Ochoa who had given us battle the day before. Mr. Govin and his friend were ordered to be hacked by the said George Ochoa himself, he also taking the jewelry and other valuables.

DR. GALLAGHER TO BE FREED.

Another of the Irish Dynamiters to be Released from Portland Prison.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—It is learned by The United Associated Presses, upon official authority, that Dr. Gallagher, the Irish-American who, with Daly, Whitehead, and others convicted as dynamiters, has been confined in Portland Prison, will be released in the course of the next ten days and will sail for the United States without delay. The United States Government, through Mr. J. R. Roosevelt, Secretary of the United States Embassy, will pay the passage of Dr. Gallagher and the physician attending him to New-York.

John Daly, the Irish dynamiter who has just been released from Portland Prison, said in an interview with a representative of The United Associated Presses to-day that inasmuch as the British Government was now in the mood to exercise clemency toward political prisoners it would be a traitorous act upon his part to say anything whatever in regard to the act of the imperial authorities in liberating himself and others from imprisonment. He would, therefore, remain silent for the present at least.

Daly left for Paris to-night.

SKIBBEREEN, Ireland, Aug. 24.—Albert George Whitehead, the Irish-American dynamiter, who was released from Portland Prison on Saturday last, after having undergone thirteen years' imprisonment under a life sentence, arrived at Skibbereen this evening and was met by a large crowd which had gathered to welcome him. Bonfires were lighted and there was a display of fireworks in his honor, and he was escorted to the home of relatives by a torchlight procession.

TO SETTLE THE CRETAN QUESTION.

The Porte Accepts the Terms Proposed by the Austrian Minister.

ATHENS, Aug. 24.—The Porte has signified its willingness to accept the terms of the proposal for the settlement of the Cretan troubles, which originated with Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The proposal is that Turkey grant to Crete a new Constitution, the main features of which are the appointment of a Christian Governor and the establishment of Cretan financial autonomy, with the payment of tribute to the Sultan, under the general guarantee of the European powers, the amount of tribute to be paid annually, to be based upon the ratio of revenues of the island.

The terms of the proposal were also submitted on Friday to the Christian Deputies of Crete by the Foreign Consuls at Canea, and a majority of the deputies have signified their adherence to its conditions.

CUBANS LOOKING TO COLOMBIA.

The Export Duty on Coffee Abolished in the Republic.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 24.—A large number of Cuban cigarmakers have notified the Government of the Department of Bolivar, Colombia, of their readiness to immigrate to Colombia, provided a company is formed with the object of promoting such immigration and assisting the immigrants.

The two Houses of Congress at Bogota have passed a law abolishing the export duty on coffee, and a revision of the press law is now under discussion.

Gen. Quintero Calderon has accepted the position of Minister of State, and Gen. Rafael Reyes has been called to fill the position for which he was recently nominated. President Caro will withdraw from power before his arrival.

Gen. Calderon will shortly present a law annulling the power granted to the President in certain emergencies.

The German Catholic Congress.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The forty-third General Assembly of the Catholics of Germany began to-day in the great hall of the Fredenbaum, at Dortmund. When the congress opened, thousands of Catholics were present, including most of the Centrist members of the Prussian Landtag and the German Reichstag. Dr. Bachem, the leader of the Centrist party in the Reichstag, delivered an address, in which he forcibly advocated the maintenance of the principles of the party.

Balloon Trip to the Pole Postponed.

TROMSOE, Norway, Aug. 24.—Prof. Andrée has arrived here from Danes Island, Spitzbergen, on board the Virgo. He has abandoned for this year his idea of crossing the arctic regions in a balloon, the season having become too far advanced to justify an ascension.

Ambassador Bayard's Yachting Trip.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, will return to London from his yachting cruise in the Northern Seas on Sept. 5.

Another Blue Book on Venezuela.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Government will issue another—the third—blue book on the Venezuelan question on Friday next. The book will deal especially with the Schomburgk line.

Emile Zola's "Rome" Forbidden.

ROME, Aug. 24.—M. Emile Zola's novel, "Rome," the inaccuracies of which have caused much comment here, has been placed upon the Index Expurgatorius.

OBITUARY RECORD.

John Graham.

John Graham, senior member of the firm of John Graham & Co., linen merchants, 87 Franklin Street, died Sunday at 136 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, which is the home of his partner, David Forbes. Mr. Graham went Aug. 10 to Brighton Beach, and while bathing was sunstruck, and, falling in the water, was almost drowned. He rallied at the Brighton Beach Hotel, and next day was taken in a carriage to Mr. Forbes's. In spite of the tender care of his wife and the skill of several physicians, pneumonia came of the immersion and was fatal.

Mr. Graham, who was in his seventieth year, was born in the north of Ireland, and came to America in 1860. For many years he had been well known in the dry goods district, and in business and social relations he was abundantly esteemed. He had always been identified with the Reformed Church in America, and especially with the Middle Collegiate Church when it was in Lafayette Place. He was foremost among those who erected the present church, in Second Avenue, at Seventh Street, and was one of its Elders. In politics Mr. Graham was an unswerving Republican.

Funeral services will be held to-night at 136 Hooper Street, Brooklyn. Burial is to be in Greenwood Cemetery to-morrow.

The Rev. John M. Stevenson, D. D.

The Rev. John M. Stevenson, D. D., who for forty-two years was connected with the American Tract Society, died at his home in Hawthorne, N. J., last Saturday, in his eighty-fifth year. Dr. Stevenson was born at West Alexander, Penn., was graduated at Jefferson College in 1836, taught in Kenyon College, Ohio, 1837-40; was Principal of a young ladies' seminary at Athens, Ohio, 1840-45; pastor Old School Presbyterian Church, Troy, Ohio, 1845-8; Western agent for the Tract Society, 1846-9; pastor First Presbyterian Church, New-Albany, Ind., 1849-57; Corresponding Secretary American Tract Society, 1857-92, and Secretary Emeritus, 1892-6.

His best years were given to the tract society, where he served with marked ability and faithfulness. He was an able preacher, a forceful writer, a man of large executive ability, and won the esteem and affection of all with whom he labored. He leaves a wife and two daughters. Two sons died several years ago. One of his daughters is the wife of the Rev. O. A. Kingsbury, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at New-Hartford, N. Y., and the other is the wife of President F. L. Patton of Princeton University.

Charles Sherlock Austin Davis.

Charles Sherlock Austin Davis, aged eighty-eight years, died at his home in Plainfield, Sunday night, after a short illness. He was born in New-Haven, Oct. 11, 1809, and resided there until 1879, when he removed to Plainfield. He was engaged in the real estate and insurance business in New-Haven.

In 1846 he was appointed Surveyor of the Port of New-Haven by President Polk, and served for four years. Since he resided in Plainfield he had lived in retirement. He was a writer of considerable repute.

He is survived by two sons, Thomas H. B. Davis of Sandusky, Ohio, Vice President of the Middletown Plate Company of Middletown, Conn., and Major Charles E. B. Davis of the Engineering Corps, United States Army, who is now stationed in San Francisco, and two daughters, Miss Louise and Miss Ellen Fitch Davis, both of whom live at home.

Stephen D. Kennedy.

Stephen D. Kennedy, Maryland Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died in Atlantic City yesterday of Bright's disease.

Mr. Kennedy was born in Simcoe, Ontario, in 1849. He had been connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad for twenty years. Prior thereto he was North Carolina agent of the Richmond and Danville, and a Virginia representative of the Baltimore and Ohio system, with headquarters at Richmond. For several years he was in charge of the seachore business of the Pennsylvania Company at Newark, N. J., and Long Branch.

Robert Oehmig.

Robert Oehmig, ex-City Treasurer of Buffalo, N. Y., one of the most prominent German-American citizens of that city, died Sunday evening at Naegeli's Hotel on Third and Hudson Streets, Hoboken, N. J., of Bright's disease. Mr. Oehmig had been abroad several months with his wife and nephew in search of health, and returned to this country eleven days ago. When he reached Hoboken his condition was such that it was deemed unwise to remove him to Buffalo. His body was sent to his home yesterday morning.

Obituary Notes.

—Sister Stella, a Sister of Charity, widely known as a builder of hospitals and for her works of charity, died of fever in Dallas, Texas, Sunday, at the Catholic Orphanage, aged fifty-six years. She came to Dallas two months ago to take charge of the building of a charity hospital. In life she was Margaret Dempsey, a native of Brooklyn.

—Thomas Ingalls died at Marblehead, Mass., Sunday night, aged seventy-two. He was an active Democrat, and in 1873 was elected representative of the General Court; in 1874-5 he represented the district in the Senate; in 1876-7-8-9, was Selectman; in 1881 and 1884 was Assessor, and from 1888 to 1890 was Postmaster.

—Asa Porter, the oldest conductor but one on the original Old Colony Railroad, and during the last thirty-four years the conductor of the Fall River Line boat train, died at his home, 104 School Street, Roxbury District, Boston, yesterday, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis.

—Charles A. Read, President of the Read Manufacturing Company, and one of the leading citizens of Bridgeport, Conn., died yesterday.

—Andrew Brickner, aged forty-seven, Chief Engineer of the Rome (N. Y.) Fire Department, died yesterday.

During warm weather, bathe the face and hands, or whole person, with Pond's Extract and water. It revives, invigorates, and freshens the face or person. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

TO ESCORT LI HUNG CHANG.

Four Troops of Rough Riders Ordered from Fort Myer, Va.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Orders were issued to-day by the War Department for four troops of the Sixth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Va., near Washington, to proceed to New-York on Wednesday.

These troops will be quartered at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and will remain until next week, taking part meantime in the parade which will attend the entrance of Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Viceroy, to the metropolis.

The members of these troops are among the finest riders in the army. Their feats of horsemanship were the marvel and delight of society folks last Winter, and it was quite the thing to visit the riding stable at Fort Myer on Friday afternoons. The capacity of the structure was so severely taxed on these occasions that the War Department found it necessary to issue tickets.

There will be, of course, no opportunity and less occasion to display the skillful riding of these cavalrymen in New-York, but in his travels Li Hung Chang has probably seen no more admirable exhibition in that line than could be gotten up by these rough-and-ready troopers, who have seen practical service, who are capable of the most daredevil feats of horsemanship in the field, and who ride on parade like fixtures on their horses.

So far as is known in the Navy Department, the part to be taken by the North Atlantic fleet now assembled at New-York is the boisterous salute which will mark the Viceroy's approach to this country. There will be no attempt at display beyond this deafening demonstration, and possibly the usual civilities of official calls which are part of every naval commander's duty.

SERVICES OF MILITIA OFFERED.

Details for the Chinese Viceroy's Reception Not Completed.

Major Gen. Ruger, who has charge of the local arrangements for the reception of Li Hung Chang, said yesterday that beyond the outline of a plan already made public there was nothing yet to be given out. He is now engaged in perfecting details.

It was said that the Reception Committee will go down the bay on the dispatch boat Dolphin, which will bear also the Chinese Minister, Consuls, and other officials and diplomats.

The Chinese Consul at Havana, Yu Shi Yi, arrived on the Ward Line steamship Saratoga yesterday. He comes to New-York to participate in the reception of Li Hung Chang.

The services of the First Brigade of the National Guard of the State have been tendered to Gen. Ruger by Gen. Louis Fitzgerald for escort duty if needed in connection with the reception of Li Hung Chang. Gen. Fitzgerald and Mayor Strong will meet the Viceroy at 1 o'clock P. M. on Sept. 1, and, accompanied by Squadron A, escort him to the Merchants' Club, where a banquet will be served.

William Dulles, Treasurer of the Board of Presbyterian Foreign Missions, sent out notices yesterday to the members of the Committee on Foreign Missions inviting them to attend a meeting to-morrow morning to make final arrangements for a reception to be tendered to Li Hung Chang while he is in this city. An address will be made expressing the high regard felt for the Viceroy by representatives of the denomination, which has the largest force of missionaries at work in China.

CHAUTAUQUA'S RED LETTER YEAR.

The Most Successful Season It Has Ever Enjoyed.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The season at this place has closed. The season of 1896 has been a great success, when the general financial depression of the country is taken into consideration. The receipts have exceeded all expectations, and are within about 2 per cent. of last year, or about $35,000, the total amount received from all sources.

The educational advantages of the assembly have been more fully demonstrated this year than ever before.

The closing exercises of the Collegiate Department marks another step in the progress of Chautauqua, and the session was most encouraging, not only was the attendance larger than ever, over 1,000 students being enrolled, but the studies covered a wider range, and many new classes were added. Another peculiar fact, noticeable this year, was the large increase of Southern people present. Not alone have the educational advantages of Chautauqua been more fully demonstrated, but the social side—Chautauqua as a Summer resort—has proved itself to be a permanent centre. Under all the circumstances, this may be said to be Chautauqua's red letter year.

The day opened with a lecture by Mrs. P. L. McClintock of Chicago upon "The Poetry of Emily Dickinson." The Hon. Wallace Bruce of Brooklyn concluded his list of lectures by one entitled "English Ballads and Lyrics," and at 8 o'clock this evening a picture play, "Miss Jerry," was given by Mr. Alexander Black of New-York.

At 9:30 P. M. the formal closing exercises of the season were held in the Amphitheatre. The exercises, contrary to the usual custom, did not consist of short speeches by Bishop Vincent and others, but simply of a short song service, with a prayer by Dr. J. L. Hurlbut of New-York.

While no definite plans for the future have been made at this time, many are under consideration by the management. More will be done for the coming year. The collegiate department will be extended, new classes will be added, and new teachers secured.

ARRESTS IN ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

Two Employes Accused of Robbing Patients.

Acting Captain Cooney and Detectives Nash and Kenney of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station went to St. Luke's Hospital, on Morningside Heights, at 11 o'clock last night and arrested Henry Backman and John Burke on suspicion of stealing articles from patients in that institution.

At the police station Backman said that his fellow-prisoner was not guilty, and he practically confessed that he himself was at fault.

Dr. Baker of St. Luke's Hospital informed the police some time ago that many articles belonging to patients had mysteriously disappeared. He said he feared that some employe or employes of the hospital had organized a plan for systematic robbery of the patients. A watch was set upon the employes, and all the patients who had missed articles were requested to preserve a secrecy and aid in getting at the bottom of the mystery.

A gold watch, which had been stolen from a woman patient was found where it had been hidden. There are other stolen articles which have not been recovered.

Backman is twenty-three years old, and the other prisoner is nineteen years old.

ADDICKS WILLING TO COMPROMISE.

Coming Here to Confer with the National Committee.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 24.—Stansbury J. Willey, Chairman of the Addicks State Central Committee; J. Edward Addicks, and J. Frank Allee of Dover will go to New-York on Wednesday, in order to confer with members of the Republican National Committee relative to the Republican factional troubles in Delaware.

It has become known that a committee of the regular Republicans had a private hearing last week, who now the Addicks representatives have been asked to present their side of the case. They are willing, it is said, to accept a compromise by which Addicks's nominee for Elector in New-Castle County, James G. Shaw, Jr., shall be withdrawn in favor of William C. Spruance, and the regular candidate in Kent, Manlove Hayes, withdrawn in favor of the Addicks candidate, D. Miflin Wilson.

Further than this, however, the Addicks leaders declare that they will not go.

Congressman Wilber Renominated.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 24.—David F. Wilber this afternoon was renominated unanimously for Congress for the Twenty-first District, by the Republican Convention in this city.

WON'T BID FOR FAT JOBS

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fluctuating to an indefinite extent, with the rising and the setting of the sun and the approach of every storm.

"Through such a medium of exchange it is impossible to do legitimate business, since sound money and stable values are its life blood. Without them it becomes only an uncertain and hazardous speculation.

"There is therefore, in my judgment, no man more criminal, or who is a worse public enemy than he who engages in or countenances that infamous and destructive attempt. And he is tenfold a criminal who seeks success in it by playing upon the prejudices and the passions of the less intelligent, and stimulating a warfare of classes, that most desolating conflict that can come upon any nation, well knowing, for he has all the experience of the world to teach him, that he is not compassing the destruction of one class, but of both, since those whom he dupes into serving his purpose must inevitably be the earliest and the worst sufferers by its consequences.

"Because the less a man has or the less he earns, the more necessary it is to him that the value of that little should be maintained and made sure, and that the few dollars in his pocket should be as good dollars as there are. As well might the testator ags passengers in a vessel in midocean, weary of their privations, be incited by some mischief maker to scuttle the ship in order to drown the inmates of the more luxurious cabins, unconscious that they themselves must be equally the victims of the common calamity.

"Aside from the financial delusions of the Chicago platform, its other features are almost equally objectionable. It proposes to repudiate in great part the National debt, to the distress of the thousands whose small resources are intrusted to the faith of the Nation and to the dishonor of our country in the eyes of the world; to destroy the protection we enjoy under the Supreme Court of the United States, the most honored, and, in the last resort, the most necessary institution we have; to restrain the arm of the National Executive from the repression of lawless violence, and even from the preservation of the very agencies of the Government itself; to violate the obligation and sanctity of existing contracts, and to restrict the freedom of private contracts in the future.

"It seeks, in short, to break down the dikes which the Constitution and the law of the land have, with long and laborious assiduity, raised for the defense of the common rights and welfare, and to let in upon us the seething and polluted flood of communism, mob law, bankruptcy, repudiation, and anarchy, which it is the chief objects of all civilized Governments to exclude.

"Can sensible men contemplate these proposals without perceiving the destruction they involve, or without asking themselves what must be the character of the cause that needs to make friends with the worse elements of mankind?

"The only men who can profit by the success of this crusade are the plutocrat silver mine owners, already rich beyond the dreams of avarice, who have set it on foot and diligently propagated it, and their followers who, if it prevails, will get into office by its means. The rest of us will be common sufferers in the general ruin.

"The argument by which they support their financial proposals is a jargon of stock phrases and vague statements, of false premises and conclusions not related to them, vociferously asserted, but which no man can understand, not even the most ignorant.

"It is upon such grounds that it is proposed to abandon the old, cool-headed financial principles that have been established by the experience of all civilized countries, by which all considerable nations firmly abide, and under which this country has attained its unexampled growth and prosperity, and to substitute in their place these newly discovered theories that have conducted the few small countries that have experimented with them into hopeless embarrassment of finance and business. I do not believe there is any man whose experience is large enough or whose imagination is vivid enough to predict the extent of the evil consequences which, if adopted, they will entail upon us.

"There are those, strange as it may seem, who, concurring in the views I have tried to present, are still considering whether adhesion to the existing organization of the Democratic Party is not more important than the salvation of the public interests. With a man who is content to place his party, right or wrong, above his country I cannot reason, for we have no ideas in common. But the question still remains. Will the sacrifice preserve the party that makes it? Shall we get, after all, the mess of pottage for which we exchange our birthright?

"The party is already hopelessly disrupted on the issue presented. We cannot follow both its divisions at the same time, however desirable it might be, since they are moving in opposite directions. On the one side are the old, time-honored principles of the party, under which all its great traditions have been generated, and which all its illustrious leaders have advocated.

"Chief and foremost among those principles always in times past has been the maintenance of sound and honest money, of dollars that are dollars, of a National stamp upon them that does not lie. If this is now abandoned the party has no principles on the most vital question of the time. On the same side are its most trusted presidents statesmen and leaders, and a very large proportion of itself to be a permanent and most instructed element.

"Which way shall we go, then, since we cannot go both ways? With its statesmen, or with its camp followers? With its principles, or with its organization, stampeded and degraded by its enemies? In which direction lies the future of the party if it is to have any future? And who are they who will control it hereafter, 'when this tyranny shall be over, past'? Let no man be afraid to be right on this question, for it is the right that will triumph in the end, whether it reforms the party or destroys it.

"I shall therefore vote for Mr. McKinley. I am not a Republican, and shall not be, but I do not believe in protection, and I shall never be converted to it. But in the throes of a deadly malady I cannot afford to reject the only physician who is in a situation to help me, because his political opinions are different from mine, or even because I think there are better physicians than he, if they could only be had in time.

"I shall go further, and shall vote at the September election for the Republican candidate for Governor. I could not vote for any Democratic candidate, however estimable his character and however sound his personal views, who permits himself to be run on the Chicago platform of fraudulent money; more especially when those who have placed him in nomination have, at the dictation of the men who obtained control at Chicago, ignominiously hauled down the flag they first hoisted for sound and honest money and raised one directly to the contrary, which they have thus publicly admitted they know to be wrong on the vital and only question of the day.

"The amount of the majority at the September election in Vermont may be of much significance. It may inspirit or may discourage those who in other fields are bearing the burden and heat of the fight for the right. I wish my vote, since I can contribute nothing else, to be so cast as to count for the most it can wherever it is counted.

"And if my voice, which does not trouble them often and will not trouble them long, should reach any of those with whom I have stood for so many years in exertions that we have a right to claim were disinterested, because in our own State they were always hopeless, I should say to them: 'Stand as you have always stood, for what you believe to be right and for the best interests of your country. Let no man cajole you out of that proud consciousness or lead you to blot a record that is your children's best inheritance.'

"Excuse, my dear Sir, this long letter, which I have not time to make shorter, and believe me, very sincerely yours,

"E. J. PHELPS."

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Abram S. Hewitt and Other Notable Men Make Written Suggestions.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 24.—The platform of the National Democratic party is in course of formation.

Chairman Bynum, of the Executive Committee, has a stack of letters from some of the most prominent Democrats of the country making suggestions on this subject, and some of them have forwarded complete drafts of platforms embodying their views. These he will turn over to the resolutions committee to be appointed by the convention in order that it may have the benefit of them in drawing up platforms.

In a letter concerning this subject the venerable Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Mayor and ex-Congressman of New York, expressed himself thus:

"My views are substantially that there is but one issue to be represented to the people of the United States. The Democratic Convention at Chicago made distinct declaration of war upon the Constitution of the United States. The issue, therefore, is not financial or economic, but it concerns the perpetuity of republican institutions. In the presence of this issue all other questions sink into insignificance, just as they did when civil war threatened the existence of the Government.

"I think, therefore, that the Constitution should be made the prominent, if not the sole, topic for the consideration of the convention.

"It seems to me that if the people can be made to see that the bulwark of their liberty is assailed in its most vulnerable point and that the overthrow of the Constitution will lead first to anarchy and then to despotism, in order to save social order, the response will be so emphatic as to make it impossible for the enemies of the Constitution to make any headway."

TRUE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

A State Convention by the Sound-Money Men To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—The bolting Democrats from the Chicago Convention will meet here in State Convention to-morrow to elect delegates to the Indianapolis Convention, and to form a new party organization in this State.

Even the time-honored name of "Democrat" will probably be abandoned by the bolters, and that of the great founder of Democracy adopted in its stead. The Philadelphia delegation to the convention held a caucus to-night, and it was agreed to submit to the convention as the name for the new party "The Jeffersonian Party of Pennsylvania."

The convention which meets to-morrow will nominate four candidates for Electors at Large and one from each Congressional district, (twenty-eight,) eight delegates at large to the National Convention, and fifty-six district delegates to the Indianapolis gathing. Besides this ticket, two Congressmen at Large are to be nominated, and a State Committee is to be formed. As nearly every county in the State has elected delegates to the convention, there promises to be a full attendance.

The convention will be called to order by William M. Singerly, proprietor and editor of The Philadelphia Record, hitherto a hidebound Democratic paper, who will introduce John C. Bullitt, a prominent lawyer of this city, who will be permanent Chairman of the convention. As there are to be no temporary officers, and as there is but little routine business to be disposed of in the way of the appointment of committees, &c., the convention will probably be a short one.

The platform as now forecasted will be comparatively short. It will repudiate the Chicago platform and will pronounce for the existing gold standard, as did the late Democratic State Convention at Allentown. It will further deny the right of the present Democratic State Chairman to reconvene the State Convention, as he has done, to elect electors at large and district electors to fill the places of those who have resigned, on the ground that the State Chairman has no right to reconvene the State Convention, as it is a body at Allentown represented the opinions and principles of the Democratic voters of the State.

ALABAMA IS AROUSED.

Enthusiastic Meetings to Select Delegates to Indianapolis.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 24.—In the face of the tremendous efforts by the machine silver Democrats to stifle the sound-money movement in Alabama by abuse and vituperation, meetings were held this evening in almost every town of any size in Alabama for the election of delegates to the Sound-Money State Convention to be held at Montgomery next Thursday.

The Birmingham meeting to-night was large and enthusiastic. By a rising vote the merchants and professional men present indorsed the Administration of President Cleveland as wise and patriotic, and especially commended him for enforcing law and order during the Chicago riots and for maintaining the honor and credit of the country. The meeting appointed thirty delegates to the State Convention. The speakers united in stating that the time had come when even in the South a man could not be prevented by the application of the party lash from asserting his convictions.

Reports received here to-night show that the State Convention will be a large and representative meeting. Several counties will act to-morrow.

WORK OF HONEST MONEY LEAGUE.

Preparing for Campaign in Assembly and Congressional Districts.

The Democratic Honest-Money League is moving rapidly in its work of organizing for the work of the campaign. It gave out the following statement yesterday:

"The enrolled members of the Democratic Honest-Money League will meet during this week at headquarters, in West Twenty-fourth Street, to elect and recommend to the Committee on Organization sub-committees who will organize the Congressional and Assembly districts.

"Sound-money Democrats not affiliated with other organizations are invited to enroll in person or by mail. It is especially desired that active young men, who can volunteer their services in connection with the proposed district organizations, should now transmit their names. The league officials and the members of the committee will be at the headquarters daily until 10 P. M. to receive and to enroll callers. Democrats proposing to vote for any ticket other than that nominated at Chicago are eligible."

J. A. Bloom is Chairman of the Committee on Organization. An invitation in accordance with the statement has been sent to about three hundred honest-money men in the various Assembly districts of the city asking them to co-operate with the League in this work. It is probable that strong organizations will be started in every district within the next ten days.

It was said at headquarters that W. Bourke Cockran went to Saratoga Saturday for a week's rest. He will begin his campaign speaking next week. He will make two speeches a week until the election in November. As now determined, he will open his tour in Maine or Virginia, probably in Virginia.

Perry Belmont, it was also stated, will begin his campaign speaking next week in Brooklyn. A big meeting will be arranged for his first speech. He also will make two speeches a week during the rest of the campaign.

Mr. Cockran and Mr. Belmont will do most of their work in the doubtful States of the South and West.

At the headquarters it was said that Mr. Cockran would not be temporary Chairman of the Indianapolis Convention, and he will at the time of the convention be engaged upon his active campaign work.

The league is receiving a great number of requests, especially from the West and South, for sound-money literature. The States most interested just at this time seem to be Wyoming and Alabama.

DRY GOODS MEN TO MEET.

Planning to Work in Behalf of McKinley and Hobart.

Mayor Strong, as President of the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club, issued a call yesterday for a meeting. The call reads:

"A meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club will be held at 350 Broadway Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 3 P. M., for the purpose of promoting the election of McKinley and Hobart for President and Vice President of the United States. All who are in favor of sound money and of upholding the honor and integrity of the Nation are invited to attend."

The Mayor had a long conference yesterday morning with a delegation of business men, and the call was the result. It is understood that sound-money Democrats, although not specifically invited, will be welcome at the meeting.

This club took an active part in the campaigns of 1884, 1888, and 1892, and it will follow pretty much the plans it then adopted.

COUNTIES SWINGING INTO LINE.

Big Gathering Promised for the Meeting in Syracuse.

At a conference yesterday of committees, at Col. Robert Grier Monroe's office, 7 Nassau Street, in charge of organizations throughout the State for selection of delegates to the National Democratic Convention, to be held at Syracuse Aug. 31, Gen. Charles Tracey of Albany, National Committeeman for New-York State, presided, and received a number of reports.

Of the sixty counties, over forty were found to be already organized, and half the remainder well under way. Provisions were made for prompt communication with sound-money Democrats in the few counties from which no report had been received.

The Syracuse Convention already promises to surpass in attendance the Anti-Snap gathering of four years ago, and the delegation at Indianapolis will be the most distinguished that has ever represented New-York Democrats at a National Convention.

All trunk passenger lines have made one fare for round trip to Indianapolis and return with suitable allowances. Tickets on sale beginning Aug. 28 at all regular ticket offices.

PREPARING FOR TRENTON MEETING.

The Delegation from Jersey City to Battle for Honest Money.

The sound-money Democrats of Hudson County met at Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City, last night to choose delegates to the convention to be held at Trenton to-morrow. It was decided instead of formally electing delegates to invite all who chose to attend the convention, and almost every person present volunteered to go.

Resolutions were adopted requesting the convention to instruct its delegates to the Indianapolis Convention to nominate a third ticket, and under no consideration to think of indorsing McKinley and Hobart.

The Chairman of the meeting, Dr. Leonard J. Gordon, had received many letters from Southern Democrats asking New-Jersey to do what it could for an independent ticket, because Southern Democrats would probably vote for Bryan in preference to McKinley.

It was decided to form a sound-money Democratic league. Otto Crouse was appointed Chairman of a committee to make the arrangements. Mr. Crouse was also authorized to appoint two other members of the committee.

TO SEND MEN TO SYRACUSE.

State Democracy to Unite with Democratic Reform Organization.

The Executive Committee of the State Democracy met last night at its headquarters, 258 West Twenty-third Street. Corporation Counsel Scott, Vice-President, was in the chair.

After the meeting Mr. Scott said that it had been decided by the committee, without opposition, to unite with the Democratic Party Reform Organization and elect delegates to the convention to be held at Syracuse Aug. 31.

For this purpose the State Democracy will attend the primaries of the Democratic Party Reform Organization Friday night, Aug. 28. Primaries will be held in all the Assembly districts.

At the meeting last night, one of the members said that he did not think men would be willing to spend the money necessary to attend the Syracuse Convention, even if elected as delegates. Col. R. G. Monroe replied that he personally knew of thirty-five men who would be glad to bear the expense in such a cause.

Another meeting will be held Thursday evening to decide on the number of delegates to be elected to attend the convention.

The meeting was enthusiastic. There was a large attendance and the sentiment in favor of energetic action in the interest of sound money was unanimous.

MR. PLATT AS A CANDIDATE.

What Is Said in This City of His Possible Nomination.

The possible nomination of Thomas C. Platt for Governor by the Saratoga Convention was the chief topic of conversation among prominent Republicans of this city yesterday.

A number of the anti-Platt men were ready enough to express their views, but did not wish their names mentioned. All of them said that he would be a poor candidate, but most of them agreed that they would be prepared to accept him if the party selects him as its State leader.

Gen. Collis of the Department of Public Works said that he would not say anything for publication until after the nomination had actually been made.

"I will not cross the bridge until I get to it," said Gen. Collis, with a peculiar smile.

Alderman Charles Wines, an anti-Platt man, who went to the St. Louis Convention wearing a McKinley badge in the lapel of his coat, said that if Platt is nominated he will work hard for him.

"My first choice for Governor is Hamilton Fish," said Mr. Wines, "but I shall be ready to work earnestly for Platt if he is nominated by the party convention."

Former Excise Commissioner Murray said last evening that he did not believe Mr. Platt wants the nomination. He declared there is one thing about Platt no one can say—that he has not been honest in the discharge of all his political duties.

"Platt has made enemies, of course," he added. "No one could avoid making enemies who has been at the head of the organization as long as he has been. But even his enemies must admit his honesty and his sterling friendship.

"I differ with him in matters of policy, and hundreds of others differ with him, but I believe that if he is nominated at Saratoga he will rally to him the entire strength of the party, except a few who will always allow selfish interests to govern their actions."

Francis M. Scott said last night, after the State Democracy meeting, that it would be better to have one Governor than two, which would be the case if any other man were made the Republican Governor.

"It is better to go to the Governor direct," he said, "than to have to talk to him by telephone."

MUSIC HALLS AND GARDENS.

—The current bill at Koster & Bial's Music Hall, where the second week of the Fall season began last night, is exceptionally varied and interesting. The flying Jordans, Zaeo, Clara Wieland, O'Brien and Havel, Salmi, Edgar Ely, the Acme Four, and Mason and Healy represent very nearly the best the modern music hall has to offer in acrobatism, pictorial effect, song, dance, and carricature.

—A rearrangement of many of the most important wax groups greeted the visitors at the Eden Musée last evening. The main changes have been made in the Winter Garden, where at least twenty new groups have been placed, which, reflected back and forth in the mirrors, produce a showy display of life and color. The concert last evening was unusually good.

—In the roof garden of the Grand Central Palace the Welrios Troupe, which appeared in a short pantomime, with electrical effects, called "Love and Intrigue," and newcomers. H. L. Stewart, a trick bicycle rider, whose feats are skilled and daring, also made his first appearance last night. The "Gold and Silver Ballet," is a pretty divertissement.

—Though Fregoli has gone, the show in the Olympia Roof Garden has not fallen off in interest. Papinta, Leola Mitchell, Rachel Walker, the three La Martine brothers, Benneto and Reto, and the dog circus make up an excellent entertainment.

—Mr. and Mrs

BRYAN IN THE CATSKILLS

PLEASANT JOURNEY BY CARRIAGE INTO THE WILDERNESS.

Greeted at Winnisook Lodge by Major James W. Hinkley, Thomas E. Benedict, Charles A. Schultz, and Others—The Candidate and His Wife Had a Cheerful Progress from Red Hook to Big Indian—One Brief Speech.

BIG INDIAN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Winnisook Lodge, high up in the Catskill Mountains, ten miles from a telegraph station, and as perfect in isolation as it is beautiful in situation, shelters Williams Jennings Bryan and his wife to-night.

They are the guests of Major James W. Hinkley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; Thomas E. Benedict, the Federal Public Printer; Charles A. Schultz of Rondout, and other members of the club which maintains the lodge.

The Winnisook Club, by the way, is not a political organization, and Major Hinkley, through whom the invitation to Mr. Bryan was extended, says that the visit is intended to be purely social, and has no connection with Democratic politics in New-York State.

It was 6:30 o'clock this evening when Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, under escort of Mr. Schultz and Mr. Preston, ex-Examiner of State Banks of New-York, reached the lodge after a long drive over mountain roads from Big Indian. They had enjoyed the drive immensely, and the warmth of their reception by the members of the Winnisook Club, their wives, and members of their families, made it all seem like a homecoming instead of a greeting in "the enemy's country."

Major Hinkley, Mr. Benedict, Mrs. George E. French of Washington; Mrs. Schultz, and others received Mr. and Mrs. Bryan as they alighted from their carriages in front of the Winnisook Clubhouse. The bevy of sojourners gathered there gave the club yell, and the candidate and his wife bowed their thanks.

Mr. Benedict and his daughter, Mrs. French, took them in charge and conducted them to the Benedict cottage, which is charmingly situated, overlooking the pretty little lake which forms one of the chief attractions of Winnisook Lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan had supper in the clubhouse with their many hosts, and later in the evening they were entertained there informally.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan left Upper Red Rock at noon to-day. They drove in a carriage as far as Rhinecliff. They were accompanied to Rhinecliff by their hosts, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Perrine.

Reaching Rhinecliff at 1:30, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were met by Charles A. Schultz, representing the Winnisook Club; John D. Schoonmaker, Superintendent of the Cornell Steamboat Company, and John G. Van Etten of Kingston, a delegate to the Chicago Convention.

The party crossed the Hudson to Kingston Point in a tug at 2 o'clock and the candidate was greeted at the landing by several hundred persons, who so effectually barred his progress that quite a struggle ensued before he could reach the Ulster and Delaware train waiting to take him to Big Indian. A special car had been attached to the train, and standing on the steps of this Mr. Bryan in response to loud calls made a short speech.

"I don't care to make any speech," said he, "but I believe I represent the best interest of the American people. I believe in platforms—platforms not to get in on, but platforms to stand on when you get in. I believe the money question is the paramount issue of this campaign. I want you to study the question, and when you study remember that those people who honestly believe in the gold standard." (Voice in the crowd, "That is good!"

"If you believe in bimetallism you ought to believe in it to the extent that you will vote with those who want to bring it about. No political party has ever declared for the gold standard. The man who advocates the gold standard in this country is a man without a party, and the man who thinks the gold standard is a good thing, but that this Nation must suffer under it until some other nation comes to our relief, will be a man without a party after this election, if I am anything of a prophet.

"We must make politics a business this year. A man who has a small business is as much interested in it as a man who has a large business. It is all you have, and you have as much right to protect your small interests as any other man has to protect his large interests.

"But it must close, or if I talk much longer, I will have made a speech. [Cheers.]

About forty persons were waiting to receive Mr. Bryan at the Kingston station. They shouted for a speech, but the candidate shook his head.

"I am going to speak for a few minutes here to-morrow," he told them, "and, therefore, will not speak any to-day. I'm glad to see you."

Most of the crowd took the last remark for an invitation, and pushed forward to shake hands with the nominee. The handshaking was lively until ex-Assemblyman Jefferson Jennings, standing on the platform, followed the announcement that the nominee would speak at the Kingston Town Hall at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon with the statement that Mrs. Bryan was at the opposite end of the car.

Then there was a rush in Mrs. Bryan's direction, and until the train started, at 2:35, she divided honors with her husband. They shouted a hearty farewell as the train pulled out.

The train climbed up grade between a double chain of mountains. Summer boarders, mingled with hoary-headed farmers, greeted Mr. Bryan at Phoenicia.

Three or four only of the score of people at the hamlet of Allaben came forward to shake hands with Mr. Bryan. The rest were too bashful to approach the train. A large number of Summer boarders were at Shandaken. One man who had been imbibing a little too freely worked the crowd up to the height of his enthusiasm. When he paused the people gave three cheers for Mr. Bryan and three cheers for his wife.

A large crowd was gathered at Big Indian, and everybody seemed to be enthusiastic. They pushed and crowded around Mr. and Mrs. Bryan as they left the train, and it was only by dint of hard work that the broad-shouldered young candidate could make a way for his wife and himself. The nominee was conducted to the porch of the hotel, and here he made a few remarks, which seemed to please most of the crowd.

At places all along the ten miles rough road from Big Indian to Winnisook Lodge people were gathered to see the Democratic candidate. Most of them were Summer sojourners, and they had a good time in making as much noise as possible for the benefit of Mr. Bryan.

"Old man Dutcher," a noted Catskill guide, greeted the candidate when his house was reached, by firing off a doubled-barreled shot-gun as a salute.

At Oliverea, a little mountain village, considerable enthusiasm was shown.

MR. HILL'S "PERSONAL" ATTITUDE.

Candidate Bryan Is Simply a "Guest," Norton Chase Says.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—The business interests of the capital city are almost solid for the gold standard, and consequently the silver men and the Chicago ticket are receiving but little support and encouragement by most Democrats.

There are several free-silver clubs here, whose strength in the aggregate does not exceed 500. These clubs were very anxious to escort Mr. Bryan to the City Hall, where he is to speak to-morrow night. Their representatives met on Saturday night with the committee of the Democratic City Committee empowered to arrange for Mr. Bryan's reception, and were very anxious to have a big demonstration. But the representatives of the Democratic City Committee threw cold water on every suggestion, and, their views predominating, it was agreed that Mr. Bryan be driven unattended to the City Hall.

The statement given to the press by Chairman Norton Chase of the Democratic City Committee regarding the fact that Senator Hill would entertain Mr. and Mrs. Bryan is significant of the feeling which prevails. Said Mr. Chase:

"Senator Hill, through the committee, has invited Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and a few friends to dine with him at Wolfert's Roost at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Senator Hill extends this invitation to our distinguished guest as a matter of personal courtesy."

The reception of Mr. Bryan to-morrow night is awaited with considerable interest.

CLAIM NEW-YORK FOR SILVER, TOO.

Mr. Stevens Says that "If Tammany Plays Fair" Mr. Bryan Will Win.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Mr. Stevens, Vice Chairman of the Silver National Committee, has returned from New-York, and reports the outlook there more favorable than he anticipated. He says the work of organizing silver clubs is progressing rapidly, especial headway being made in the country districts.

"I now believe that if we carry Illinois we will carry New-York," said Mr. Stevens. "If Tammany plays us fair—and there is no reason to anticipate the contrary—New-York is ours beyond any peradventure of doubt. We have from the outset counted on Illinois as a certainty, and now I feel that New-York is just as sure.

"The Republican defection in New-York has not been overestimated, and cannot be calculated with any degree of accuracy. The farmers and residents of the smaller cities and towns have simply determined to give free silver a trial and are keeping their intentions to themselves. The result will be a startling surprise to the Republicans. Our silver clubs are composed of those belonging to all the old parties and no distinction is made in the matter of membership.

"We will send out more literature than anybody," said Vice Chairman Stevens. "We will open up the flood gates about Wednesday and begin sending documents to every section of the country. We propose to have as complete a variety as can be selected. At the present moment we are confining ourselves to having printed thousands of pieces of literature from plates now in the possession of the Democratic Committee, the views set forth being in accordance with those we wish to promulgate.

"The speeches of Towne and Sibley will be translated into German and Scandinavian."

QUIET AT SILVER HEADQUARTERS.

John G. Boyd May Be Populists Choice for Governor of This State.

Very little of interest was done at the St. John silver headquarters in this city yesterday. Mr. St. John is still absent at Fire Island, although he is expected to return this afternoon.

Oliver Sumner Teale was on hand, he having just returned from a bicycle tour to Delaware Water Gap. Mr. Teall says he did not run away from the legal papers that failed to reach him week before last, as has been published.

He went away openly, he says, and as soon as he heard that some one was trying to serve papers on him he communicated with his lawyer.

"I just wrote to my lawyer," said Mr Teall, "and the little matter was fixed up at once."

Ex-Senator John Gilmore Boyd of this city seems to have the St. John headquarters behind him in his candidacy for Governor on the Populist ticket. A circular was given out from the press room in the Bartholdi last night in which the claims of Mr. Boyd were strongly presented.

It is probable that ex-Senator Boyd will be nominated by the Populists in their convention at Syracuse Sept. 2, and it is thought that an effort may be made to force the selection of Mr. Boyd on the Bryan Democrats.

While the St. John headquarters have not declared openly for Mr. Boyd, the circular prepared in his interest is sent out from that source.

There is a hearty demand on the headquarters in the Bartholdi for campaign literature, Mr. McLaughlin said, and he added the statement that good news is coming in from all sections.

The St. John people are having some trouble over their Bryan and Sewall banner in Broadway. The west guyrope in attached to the top of one of the buildings owned by Amos F. Eno. Mr. Eno objects to the arrangement, and has demanded the removal of the rope. He has submitted his complaint to the Department of Public Works. The matter will be investigated.

THE CARNEGIE HALL MEETING.

Has Been Great Demand for Tickets to Hear Mr. Harrison.

The full programme of the Carnegie Hall meeting Thursday night was announced from Republican headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening.

Chauncey M. Depew will preside, and ex-President Benjamin Harrison and Dr. D. J. Hill will address the meeting.

Among the prominent men who will attend will be Garret A. Hobart, Mark A. Hanna, T. C. Platt, John W. Foster, Gen. Powell Clayton, Gov. Lippitt of Rhode Island, Samuel Fessenden, T. Jefferson Coolidge, and Edward Lauterbach.

The doors will be opened, by request of the police, at 6:30.

Those holding press, platform, or box tickets will be admitted at the Fifty-sixth Street entrance. Those holding balcony tickets will enter at the main entrance, in Fifty-seventh Street. Admission is to be by tickets exclusively. All the tickets were exhausted last night.

SEWALL'S POORLY PAID SAILORS.

Secretary of the Chicago Seamen's Union Makes Some Declarations.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 24.—Thomas J. Elderkin, Secretary of the Seamen's Union of Chicago, made an address yesterday at the meeting of the Federated Trades Council, in which he attacked Sewall.

He declared that nowhere were seamen so poorly paid as on the sixteen vessels owned by the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency.

He also attacked the Pan Handle Railroad officials on the ground that they had issued a circular designed to influence the employes of the road to vote for McKinley.

SEWALL MUST BE TAKEN DOWN.

Or a Populist Presidential Candidate Will Be Run, an Editor Says.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 24.—The Progressive Farmer, the official organ of the National Farmers' Alliance, says editorially to-day:

"Millions of Populists will refuse to support Bryan if Sewall is not taken down. The Populists have met the silver Democrats more than half way, but if Sewall is not taken down a Presidential candidate is certain.

"This feeling is in the North and West as well as in the South."

To Decide on Tammany Primaries.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall will meet at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon at the Wigwam. A call for the meeting was sent out yesterday. The meeting will decide on the time for holding the primaries.

Mr. Watson Will Hire an Editor.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 23.—Thomas E. Watson will sever his connection as editor of the People's Party paper next week. This paper is the Populistic organ in the South. Mr. Watson practically owns it. He will hire an editor and devote himself to the campaign.

Armstrong for the Assembly.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 24.—At the Second Assembly District Democratic Convention at Wilson this afternoon, Andrew M. Armstrong of Somerset was nominated for Member of Assembly. The delegates to the State Convention are J. H. Kelley, Lewiston; A. N. Dwight, Wilson, and John L. Chase, Hartland. They are solid for indorsing Bryan and the Chicago platform.

DESKS AND OFFICE
FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY MANUFACTURED BY T. G. SELLEW, 111 FULTON ST.

NO WIND FOR THE YACHTS

FIRST MEETING OF THE CANADA AND VENCEDOR A FIZZLE.

The Canada Got the Better Position and Was a Mile in the Lead When the Race Was Called Off—A Big Fleet to See the Race on Lake Erie—To Race over the Same Course To-day—Canadians Pleased with Their Boat.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 24.—The attempt to sail the first international race between the Canada and Vencedor for the Inter-Lake yachting championship on Lake Erie, off Toledo to-day, resulted in a failure on account of the lack of wind, as the regatta committee declared the race off at 3 o'clock this afternoon, after the yachts had drifted about for four hours. When the race was called the Canada, which had a lead of over a mile, had only gone six miles, or about a quarter of the course, and was half way between the first and second marks on the first round.

The race was witnessed by a big crowd of spectators, and nearly a hundred steam and sailing craft followed the racers over the course. The Canadians were naturally greatly elated over the showing of their champion, while the yachtsmen on our side of the border were glum over the result.

As a matter of fact, the original conditions have handicapped the Vencedor, so that it would be little short of a miracle if she wins in a light wind, though she will undoubtedly do well in a blow. As it is, she is undercanvassed and cannot do herself justice.

The course to-day was a triangular one of twelve miles, four miles to the leg, and sailed over twice. When the starting signal was given, at 11 o'clock, both yachts hauled on the wind on the starboard tack and headed for the line. The Canada ran upon the Vencedor's weather quarter, and set a big jib topsail and balloon fore staysail, which as she forged ahead, blanketed the Chicago boat and left her in the doldrums as she went over the line. It was some time before the Vencedor felt the wind again, but in the meantime a small jib topsail had been run up, and she began to gather headway, and crossed the line with little more than steerage way on her.

The Canada came about on the port tack at 11:23 and stood toward the Vencedor's bows, taking the wind out of her sails, and then just as she began to fill again she found the Canada had gone about and was on her weather quarter, and in a short time had cleared her well to windward and gone off to the westward, hunting wind. At 11:40 the Vencedor went about on the port tack in such a light air that she was 40 seconds in stays and then stood well to the north, where it looked as though there might be a breeze.

In all this time the yachts had not sailed a quarter of a mile. Each held on, and at 11:49 the Canada came about on the port tack, and stood after the Vencedor. At 11:55 the wind shifted to the east of north, and came out with enough strength for one of the first time to fill the sails, and then the yachts were able to lay their course on the starboard tack for the stakeboat, with the wind abeam. The Canada then, with her bigger proportionate sail area, began to draw rapidly away from the Vencedor, which simply drifted along, and by the time the Canada turned the mark, at 1:13:40, the Royal Canadian yacht was a mile in the lead. As soon as the Canada turned and stood off on the starboard tack, the Vencedor's spinnaker was set to starboard, but it did her no good, as there was not wind enough to fill it, and it blanketed her head sails.

At 1:40 she rounded the stakeboat and headed after the Canada, which slowly continued to draw away, till, at 3 o'clock, the wind dropped to a flat calm, and a few moments later the Regatta Committee declared the race off for the day, as it was impossible to finish it within the required five and a half hours' time limit. The yachts will sail over the same course to-morrow.

YACHT RACES TO COME.

Fall Regatta of Clubs in This Vicinity Will Begin on Saturday.

The Fall regattas of the yacht clubs on the Sound will begin this week, and owners of racing yachts are now having their vessels put in shape for these races. Three events are scheduled for next Saturday. They are under the auspices of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Huguenot, and Huntington Yacht Clubs.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club will have races for schooners and thirty-footers. The schooners will sail in one class on regular time allowance for a cup given by Commodore H. C. Rouse, worth $500, and the thirty-footers will race for a cup worth $250, given by Rear Commodore J. Kennedy Tod. The start will be made at noon. The schooners will race over the Sound triangular course, thirty nautical miles, and the small boats over the Shippan triangular course, twenty-four nautical miles. Entries for this race must be filed with Secretary Charles A. Sherman of the Race Committee, 64 Leonard Street, by noon next Thursday. In the evening there will be music and dancing at the clubhouse, and the club steamer will call at the Montauk Dock at 7 and 8:30 P. M., for the accommodation of residents of Oyster Bay, and return from the club float at 10:30 and 11:30 P. M.

The Huguenots' race will be the second annual event of that club, and prizes are offered in eleven classes, including the thirty-four, thirty, twenty-one, and fifteen-foot classes. The yachts will be started at 12:30 o'clock, and will race over the triangular courses of the club off New-Rochelle. Entries must be made before the day of the race with C. M. Connolly, Chairman of the Race Committee, 757 Broadway.

The Huntington Club race will be the annual regatta, and it will be sailed over triangular courses, starting in Huntington Bay. There are two classes for sloops, two for cabin cats, one for open cats, and one for half-raters. The prize in the single class of sloops, forty-three-foot class, is $50, and in each of the others $25. The start will be made at noon. Entries must be made in writing to George R. Rogers, Chairman of the Race Committee, at Huntington, by noon next Thursday.

Next Monday the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will have a race for schooners and twenty-foot sloops. The schooners will race in one class for the Robert Center Memorial Cup, value $500. Should there be fewer than three starters the Center Cup will not be awarded. A club prize in silver will, however, be substituted. The twenty-footers will race for a club prize in silver. Entries for this race should be made with Charles A. Sherman, 64 Leonard Street, by noon next Thursday.

RACE FOR HALF-RATERS.

Havemeyer's Ideal Beat Young Vanderbilt's Osprey.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—There was a race of half-raters in the outer harbor to-day for a gold cup given by Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont between W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Osprey, a Herreshoff boat, and H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.'s, Ideal, a Stephens boat. A six-mile course, from Brenton's Cove to and around a buoy off Jamestown, to and around Bishop Buoy, and back to the start, was sailed.

The wind was southwest at first, but it changed twice later, so that every leg was a reach. There has been a great deal of rivalry between the owners of these two boats, and a large crowd followed the race, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont being out in the launch Defender. The Osprey went in stays in crossing, and then passed outside the line, and was recalled, so that she lost 1 minute and 20 seconds on the start.

The Ideal made the first turn in 3:42, and young Vanderbilt, in the Osprey, was 24 seconds behind. On the second leg the Ideal increased her lead, and on the last leg the Herreshoff boat was again walked away from. The time was as follows:

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Ideal	3:18:00	4:30:36	1:12:36
Osprey	3:18:00	4:35:35	1:17:35

Ailsa Defeats Satanita.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Ailsa and the Satanita started in a race to-day under the auspices of the Royal Torbay Yacht Club over a forty-four mile course. The race was won by the Ailsa.

The race for small raters was won by the Audrey. The Niagara was one of the starters, but met with a slight accident and gave up shortly after the start.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Passed East—Steam yachts Aquilo, H. A. Van Llew; Repogo, B. B. McGregor; Charlietta, W. B. Higgins; Duquesne, T. R. Hostetter; Hirondelle, C. J. Evans; Helvetia, C. O'D. Iselin; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg; Alicia, H. M. Flagler, and Katrina, Henry F. Noyes.

Passed West—Steam yachts Judy, W. H. Watrous; Halcyon, Howard C. Smith; Marietta, Harrison E. Moore; Sovereign, M. C. D. Borden; Parthenia, Stephen J. Roach; Anita, John H. Flagler; Neckar, John T. Williams; Clermont, A. Van Santvoord; Alcedo, George W. C. Drexel, and Emiline, Gouverneur Nortright; schooner yacht Ingomar, John D. Barrett; sloop yacht Bonnie Kate, F. A. Plummer, and cutter yacht Moccasin, S. H. Mason, Jr.

Came to Anchor from the Eastward—Schooner yacht Crusader, S. L. Husted; sloop yacht Xara, Philip T. Dodge; yawl Pawnee, E. D. Morgan Waterman, and Departure, C. Barnum Seely.

Steam yacht Cosette, C. A. Tatum, was hauled out at Piepgras's yard this afternoon to stop leak in condenser.

BOVEE'S NEW RECORD.

Made in a Two-thirds of a Mile Competitive Race.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Over 3,000 persons saw Earl Bovee of this city break the world's amateur competitive record for two-thirds of a mile at the National Circuit races at the Binghamton Athletic Association grounds here to-day. Bovee's time of 1:25 breaks the record of 1:25 1-5, made by Fred A. McFarland of San José, Cal., last October, and ties the professional record, held by "Tom" Cooper.

The professional riders displayed a tendency to loaf in the trial heats, although the time in the finals was fairly good. The weather conditions were well nigh perfect, and the track as hard and smooth as an asphalt street. Summaries:

Two-thirds Mile, Open, Amateur.—Final Heat—Earl Bovee, Binghamton, won; G. E. Tunnicliff, Richfield Springs, second; George W. Thorne, Binghamton, third. Time—1:25. Also rode: A. F. Diffenderfer, Binghamton; St. C. Scoville, Syracuse; Brownell Buckley, Cortland; F. W. Fisher, Syracuse.

One-mile, Open, Professional.—Final Heat—Otto Ziegler, won; Ray MacDonald, second, A. C. Meens, third. Time—2:11 2-5. Also rode: F. H. Allen, Syracuse; F. A. McFarland, San José, Cal.; A. Gardiner, Chicago; Otto Maya, Erie; A. D. Kennedy, Jr., Chicago; J. P. Bliss, Chicago.

One Mile, City Championship.—Earl Bovee, won; A. F. Diffenderfer, second; H. B. Ketchum, third. Time—2:15 3-5.

Two-mile Handicap, Professional.—Final Heat—A. D. Kennedy, Jr., Chicago, won; Otto Maya, Erie, second; F. B. Rigby, Toledo, Ohio, third; L. A. Callahan, Buffalo, fourth; W. J. Helfert, Utica, fifth. Time—4:38 2-5.

One-mile Handicap, Amateur.—Final Heat—G. E. Tunnicliff, Richfield Springs, won; G. D. Wilson, Utica, second; H. B. Ketchum, Binghamton, third; C. H. King, Ithaca, fourth. Time—2:14 1-5. Also rode: F. S. Trappe, Syracuse; B. Buckley, Cortland; F. T. Jones, Binghamton; M. E. Kinne, Richfield Springs; Earl Bovee, Binghamton.

Soldiers Test Bicycles.

Lieut. James A. Moss of Fort Missoula, Montana, who recently made a test with seven other soldiers of the practicability of the bicycle in the army service, writes to A. G. Spalding & Brothers, whose bicycles were used, that the test was highly satisfactory. Under particularly adverse weather conditions, traveling over mountain paths and roads, the party covered about 125 miles in twenty-four hours' actual riding time. The average total weight of rider, machine, and outfit was 282 pounds. Each man wore the heavy marching uniform, and every other soldier was armed with a rifle and thirty rounds of ammunition. The rifles were strapped horizontally on the left side of the bicycles, with the bolt on top. Those not so armed carried revolvers in belts and thirty cartridges. The soldiers with revolvers carried ration luggage cases on the frames of their bicycles. Rations, especially canned goods, were also carried in the knapsacks. Every soldier, except the one who carried the cooking utensils and had no knapsack, carried in his knapsack one Summer undershirt, one Winter undershirt, one pair Summer drawers, one pair Winter drawers, two pairs Summer socks, one pair Winter socks, one towel, two handkerchiefs, one toothbrush and powder, soap, and a blanket. Every other man carried one comb and brush. Besides the blanket in the knapsack, every soldier carried one blanket and a shelter tent half rolled on the knapsack. Every soldier carried in his haversack a knife, spoon, fork, and meat can.

Proud of the Bicycle Police.

The Board of Police Commissioners at a recent meeting referred the matter of the State police championship contest, which is to be one of the features of the meet of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen at Manhattan Beach track on Labor Day, Sept. 7, to Commissioner Andrews, with full power to act. An enthusiastic bicyclist himself, Commissioner Andrews is naturally proud of the metropolitan police department cycle squad. There are about seventeen speedy men in this division, and the Commissioner is particularly anxious that the honors shall fall to one of them. But no New-Yorker will get away with the championship without a hard struggle, for Brooklyn and several other cities will enter their fast riders. The Manhattan Beach track is open every day for practice for the cycle policemen and others who have entered for the Labor Day meet. Commissioner Andrews will personally supervise the trials which will be held from day to day to select the best men from the New-York department. The liveliest interest is manifested in the district messenger boy's race, which will take place at the same meet. N. E. McDonald, Chairman of the Race Committee of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, which organization has the State meet in charge, reports an unusually large number of entries for all the races. Communications should be addressed to Mr. McDonald, Room 1,428, 150 Nassau Street.

Club Century Records.

Rules to govern club century survivors' records have been prepared by the Century Road Club of America to go into effect at once. They read as follows:

First—Any club is eligible to compete for this record, and enter a claim whether or not any of its members are also members of the Century Road Club.

Second—All centuries claimed must have been ridden within the time limit (fourteen hours) and in accordance with the Century Road Club rules.

Third—The signature of each participant must accompany claim, the same to be a bona fide dues-paying member of at least one month's standing in competing club.

Fourth—Said claim to be approved by the President and Secretary of competing club, and sworn to before a notary.

Fifth—The Road Records Committee reserve the right to investigate all claims and take whatever steps it may deem proper to secure evidence relating to the authenticity of the same.

Club Runs for the Mutuals.

Under the leadership of Capt. Karkella, assisted by Lieut. Schuster and Miss Madge Vaughn of the women's division, the Mutual Cyclers of the Twenty-third Ward of Brooklyn will hold a number of club runs. The schedule of trips extends to Oct. 4, and is as follows: Sunday, Aug. 30, Rockaway Beach; Sunday, Sept. 6, Yonkers, N. Y.; Monday, Sept. 7, Manhattan Beach; Sunday, Sept. 13, Staten Island; Sunday, Sept. 20, Hempstead, L. I.; Sunday, Sept. 27, Paterson, N. J.; Sunday, Oct. 4, College Point.

Hicksville Cyclers Organize.

Hicksville, L. I., has a new bicycle club which promises to be a highly successful organization. It has a prominent list of officials, as follows: President—George Davis; Vice President—Ernest Granz; Secretary—John, De St. Legier; Treasurer—Charles Hoeble; Captain—Frank Reinhard; Bugler—Charles Winters; First Lieutenant—Joseph Seaman; Second Lieutenant—Charles Hoeble. A name and a set of bylaws will be adopted at the next meeting.

A Carnival for Newport.

Newport is going to have a cycling carnival on Sept. 5, and the announcement is made on the bills that such "swell" wheelmen as J. J. Van Alen, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Hermann Oelrichs, O. H. P. Belmont, and James B. Townsend will be patrons of the affair. Besides a parade there will be a set of races to amuse the enthusiasts. Prizes to the value of $1,000 will be given to the successful competitors.

His Second Attempt a Failure.

McCulla, the fast road rider of Chicago, has failed in his second attempt to lower the bicycle record between the Illinois metropolis and this city. He left Chicago last Tuesday at 3 A. M. and on Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock arrived at Silver Creek, near Buffalo. At that place he received a heavy fall, which injured him internally. He was unable, therefore, to continue the trip beyond that point. When McCulla fell he had covered 568 miles in 64 hours.

"Charlie" Starr Won First Prize.

The annual outing of the Gramercy Wheelmen took place on Sunday at Knab's Park, Whitestone, L. I. An enjoyable time was had by all present. In the bowling contest, Charles K. Starr captured first prize, John T. Zabriskie second, and John Lechler third.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—A young Brooklyn medical student who is riding across the continent to San Francisco on a bicycle tells of an accident to his machine in Humboldt County, Nev. While riding toward Battle Mountain, which is near the middle of the State, his chain broke, and as a result of the fall which followed a pedal and crank were considerably damaged. He had to walk thirty miles to secure repairs. At Golconda, which he reached after considerable delay, his cyclometer registered 3,273 miles.

—Sept. 6 is the date selected by E. E. Anderson of St. Louis to make his second attempt to ride a mile a minute on a bicycle paced by a locomotive. He recently rode the distance in 1:03, and was to have made his second trial on Sunday, but the conditions not being favorable, a postponement was made to the date above given.

—The entries for the next night-race meet at Olympia Park, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, which takes place on Thursday evening, form a representative list, according to Manager Reeves. One admission, 50 cents, will be charged to the grounds and grand stands.

—Nearly all the stars of the National Circuit will ride in the meet at Saratoga to-day. "Tom" Butler, Bald, Gardiner, Macdonald, Ziegler, and Randall are among those entered in the professional events. Macdonald, the young New-Yorker, is riding in improved form.

—Hadfield, who finished first in the Irvington-Millburn road race and was suspended by the Racing Board for accepting illegal pacing, has been reinstated by Chairman Gideon.

—At the carnival of sports to be held at Ambrose Park on Saturday, Aug. 29, there will be two bicycle races—a mile for novices and a two-mile handicap.

—A lantern parade under the auspices of the Brooklyn Good Roads Association will be held early next month.

—The Husby Cycle Company of Milwaukee has assigned. The assets are $5,000; the liabilities are unknown.

LARNED FAILS AGAIN.

Beaten by Wrenn in the Final Round for Tennis Championship.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—Wrenn and Larned met in the final match in the All Comers' tennis series to-day. Larned's chief fault seemed to be driving into the net, and many balls found their way there. Several times also he made double faults, and more than once showed a carelessness that amounted almost to weakness. Wrenn meantime was playing with his head as well as with his racquet. But against Larned's strong game, the best form shown by any player during the tournament, even that could not avail, and he had to let the first set go at 6—4, though he made a brief stand when Larned had the games 5 to 1 against him.

Wrenn forced things after this, while Larned was plainly on the defensive. The pace told upon the latter's strength, while Wrenn's superior staying qualities left him much the fresher. Still Larned made the play interesting and lively, and the outcome of a set, or, indeed, of any game, was uncertain till the last stroke was made.

Larned continued to find the net too high, and the limits of the court often too circumscribed, while Wrenn was driving the harder and passing the offener. "One all," "two all," "three all," "four all." Wrenn leading the more often, was successively the call. It was anybody's game, but when, after a long struggle, Wrenn secured the ninth, the end was near at hand, and he quickly took another, making the sets two all. At the beginning of the fifth it looked like a sure thing for Wrenn, and so resulted.

It was another instance of Wrenn's grit and pluck winning against superior form. It is probable that both Neel and Larned played better tennis than Wrenn, but Wrenn stayed longer than either, and won from both by superior physical endurance and perseverance.

The score of the finals was: Wrenn beat Larned, 4—6, 3—6, 6—4, C—4, 6—3. Thus Wrenn earns the right to play Hovey, the present holder of the championship.

"SAMMY" LIEBGOLD ALL RIGHT.

He and Bean and Buck Are Exonerated from Charges.

The Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union deliberated long and earnestly at the Astor House last evening. Toward midnight Secretary Dixon announced to an expectant crowd of athletes that "Sammy" Liebgold, the champion heel-and-toe walker of the Pastime Athletic Club, had been exonerated and warned. Cheers greeted this declaration. Liebgold competed a short time ago as a member of the Pastimes, and three days later walked under the colors of the Williamsburg Athletic Club. This was a violation of the rules, which provide that no athlete can compete for two clubs within three months. Liebgold can now take part in the championship meeting which takes place at Manhattan Field on Sept. 12.

The disposition of other cases with which the athletic world is familiar was as follows: D. Reuss, Williamsburg Athletic Club, case held in abeyance; C. H. Bean, New-Jersey Athletic Club, exonerated; Jerome Buck, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, exonerated and warned.

To Race at Coney Island To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five Furlongs. For two-year-old fillies. Cleophus, 107 pounds; Flying Squadron, 105; Destinction, 105; Sat Fast, 105; Tryant, 100; Gray Bird, 100; Break o' Day, 96; Belle Dick, 94; Chic, 91; Lady Louise, 90; Belle, 90; Maud Adams, 90; Florian, 85.

SECOND RACE.—Six Furlongs. For three-year-olds. Salvable, 115 pounds; Bonaparte, 115; Tom Cromwell, 112; Madge D, 107; Medica, 107; Trillette, 107; Louise N., 107; Eliza Belle, 107; Titmouse, 102; Rock Ledge, 99; Tauis, 99; Golf, 99.

THIRD RACE.—Flight Stakes. Seven furlongs. For all ages. Clifford, 129 pounds; Sherlock, 103; Madge D., 102; Rudolph, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap. One mile. Flying Dutchman, 122 pounds; Rubicon, 115; Lake Shore, 108; Cromwell, 102; Pearl Song, 100; Brandywine, 98; Aurelian, 90; Refugee, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Doggett, 101 pounds; Marshall, 107, Little Matt, 105; Connoisseur, 105; Pearl Song, 99; Song and Dance, 99; The Dragon, 99; Damien, 94; King Stone, 85; Chugnut, 88.

SIXTH RACE.—The Turf Handicap. One mile and a quarter on the turf. Buck Massis, 127 pounds; Farrier, 121; Ben Eder, 107; Scuffle, 105; Deerslayer, 102; Muskalonge, 100; Halfling, 98; Volley, 95.

Keene Youngsters Withdrawn.

The proposed sale of the thoroughbred yearlings of the Castleton Stud of J. R. & F. P. Keene at the Sheepshead Bay paddock yesterday was abruptly interfered with by the withdrawal of the lot after three head had been disposed of. Mr. Keene did not like the prices secured, and refused to sacrifice his splendidly bred youngsters. Of those offered, A. Midgeley secured a filly by Tenny-Fair Vision for $250, A. J. Joyner the colt by Duke of Magenta-Elise for $300, and J. Kneale the colt by Falsetto-Lucy Wallace for $750. This latter sale was at such a sacrifice that Mr. Keene put a stop to the sale of his lot.

Later Mr. M. Hunter refused to allow his horses to be sold, because the prices offered were not satisfactory.

Of the Elmendorf lot, those which brought the best prices, and their purchasers, were a filly by Whistle Jacket-Kava, to A. Johnson, for $1,000; Attraman, a colt by Eolus-Vivacity, to T. J. Healy, for $500; filly by Candlemas-Twilight, to J. S. Wadsworth, for $400, and a filly by Candlemas-Balaklava, to Matthew Byrnes, for $525.

Stake Races for Jumpers.

The New-York Steeplechase Association announces the closing of four stake races to be run during the Fall meeting of the Westchester Association on two of the Wednesdays, Oct. 14, 21 or 28. The hurdle races are the Autumn selling race, at two miles over eight hurdles, for $750, and the October Hurdle Handicap, at two and a half miles, over ten hurdles, for $1,000. The steeplechases are a handicap at three miles for $1,000, and a handicap at four miles, for $1,200. In each case the shorter race will be run on the first day, and the longer on the second. Entries will close with H. G. Crickmore, 173 Fifth Avenue, Monday, Sept. 7. The races are open to three-year-olds and upward, this being an innovation, under the recently amended rules, which permits three-year-olds to race over the jumps after Oct. 1.

Middle States Regatta.

An important meeting of the Middle States Regatta Association will be held at the Marlborough Hotel this evening at 8:30. Entries for the regatta, which is to be held on the Harlem River on Labor Day, will be opened and the positions will be drawn for.

As usual, the banners and medals to be given to the winning crews are the handsomest offered at any of the regattas, and this year's lot excels in beauty any yet offered for competition. An unusually large entry list is expected, as many clubs from out of the city have promised to be represented in some one or more of the classes.

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ONLY GENUINE DR. MARSH' TRUSS.
NO BRANCHES. SAME OFFICES 40 YEARS.
SEYMOUR MARSH, 2 VESEY ST.

TIED FOR EIGHTH PLACE

NEW-YORKS WIN AND PHILADELPHIA'S BALL TEAM DID NOT PLAY.

Two Games Played at the Polo Grounds with Louisville—The First Was Won by the Home Team—Darkness Stopped the Second Game at the End of the Sixth Inning, Each Side Having Made Four Runs.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 8; Louisville, 6. (first game.)
New-York, 4; Louisville, 4, (second game.)
Brooklyn, 1; Chicago, 0.
Boston, 4; Pittsburg, 3.

**Standing

AFTER EXCISE OFFICIALS

BROOKLYN LAW ENFORCEMENT SOCIETY TO MAKE THEM ACT.

Wants Hotels for Which Tax Certificates Have Been Granted on False Statements or Contrary to the Provisions of the Law Closed and the Certificates Forfeited—Commissioner Lyman and His Deputy, Col. Michell Presented with Facts.

The Law Enforcement Society of Brooklyn is actively engaged in procuring evidence against persons who have secured liquor-tax certificates on false sworn statements. Some of the cases already discovered have been brought to the attention of the public through legal proceedings, and several more are in course of preparation. T. De Quincy Tully, the Secretary of the society, yesterday, in a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, said he was in correspondence with State Excise Commissioner Lyman concerning these alleged violations of the new law. He is now preparing a statement for the Commissioner, which, he says, will undoubtedly lead to an investigation.

Although the society is looking everywhere for offenders, its particular attention is being given to places which are within 200 feet of churches and schools. Mr. Tully referred to one case in particular—that of Andrew Herman, who some time ago received a certificate for a hotel at 118 Third Avenue.

"This certificate," said Mr. Tully, "was issued on a false sworn statement, in that the building is within 200 feet of the Centennial Chapel of the First Reformed Church, which is on Wyckoff Street, near Third Avenue. This place has been fitted up at great expense as a hotel. It is surrounded by buildings on Wyckoff Street and on Third Avenue that are used exclusively as residences.

"A protest signed by seven property owners, one of whom owns four dwellings, was placed in the hands of Col. Michell, Deputy Excise Commissioner, before the certificate was granted. Six other property owners in the neighborhood would have signed the protest, but they were out of the city at the time. Notwithstanding this protest, the certificate was granted, Col. Michell claiming that the application was correct in form, all of the questions having been answered.

"All this brings up the question as to whether or not the Commissioner should be guided by the facts as they are placed in his hands by reliable persons. We contend that in cases of this kind he should refuse the application and allow the applicant to bring an action in court to compel the issuance of the certificate. In that event the burden of proof would be on the applicant instead of on the people, as it is under the Commissioner's ruling.

"The Law Enforcement Society contends that the issuing of certificates to so-called hotels within 200 feet of churches and schools is illegal, and we have cases now in court which will settle this question. We have no complaint to make against Col. Michell. On the contrary, we are working together harmoniously.

"I have been endeavoring for some time to find out how many of the so-called hotels there are in Brooklyn. Last Friday night I asked Deputy Superintendent of Police Mackellar if he could tell me the number. He was unable to do so, but asked me the significant question: 'How many certificates have been granted?'

"Never to my knowledge have all-night licenses been granted in Brooklyn. They were always refused on the ground of morality. Now, under the new law, liquor is sold day and night and Sundays. Where are the morals of Brooklyn now?

"We have received a number of complaints against places which have received liquor-tax certificates under the new law. One case will be sufficient for purposes of illustration. A certificate was issued for a hotel, which is on Driggs Avenue, 92 feet from a Roman Catholic Church. A petition was circulated and signed by a number of the property owners in the neighborhood protesting against the granting of the certificate, and a protest was also presented by the pastor of the church, but they did not have the desired effect, and the matter was referred to our society.

"In connection with this matter we have been trying to get a decision through the Health Department from Corporation Counsel Burr as to the status of these so-called hotels, to ascertain whether or not they come under the provisions of the local sanitary ordinances as well as the State law relating to lodging houses. We have not yet received the decision, but we must have it before Sept. 15.

"On that date the law requiring the registry of lodgers in lodging houses will be in force. The law also requires the proprietor of a lodging house to file with the Commissioner of Health a sworn statement containing a description of each of his guests. The enforcement of this law is mandatory on the Commissioner, and the Law Enforcement Society will see that it is enforced.

"The Bergen Beach case, where liquor was being sold at four different places under one certificate, will be pushed to the end. This is similar to a case at Coney Island, where the proprietor was held for the Grand Jury under $1,000 bail. He is a poor man, and we have been charged with discriminating against the poor and in favor of the rich. The people who own the Bergen Beach place are rich, and that is just the reason we went after them. All of the evidence is now in the hands of the District Attorney and Col. Michell.

"Pressure was brought to bear on me by some of the most influential men in Brooklyn to ease up on the Bergen Beach people, and I was even intimated that there was some 'sinister motive' behind our prosecution, but it had no effect. We propose to act without fear or favor, and our only object is to see that the law in enforced."

Deputy Excise Commissioner Michell does not seem to be at all perturbed over the action taken by the Law Enforcement Society.

"The law will work itself out all right in time," he said last night. "The Law Enforcement Society has done good work in past years in Brooklyn, and the members are, without doubt, prompted by the best of motives, but, no matter what they do, I shall continue to perform my duties in accordance with the law, and I have no fear for the results. If an application comes to me in the proper form there is nothing left for me to do but issue a certificate. If a man swears falsely in the application, he will be the loser. We have his $650, and he not only forfeits that, but his bondsmen are liable for $2,000. Now, all of these bondsmen are surety companies, and they are apt to be pretty sure of their ground before they go on a bond.

"In the Herman case we found that there was a misrepresentation of facts with regard to buildings used exclusively for dwellings within the prescribed limits. No objection was made with regard to a church, but unless the holder of the certificate can secure the consent of two-thirds of the property owners he will be obliged to forfeit his certificate.

"The Bergen Beach case is not at all similar to the Coney Island case. In the latter, it was learned that the holder of the certificate had sublet one of his bars to another party, and two parties were doing business under the one certificate. In the Bergen Beach case, the bars are all located on one premises, but are simply distributed about the grounds for the convenience of guests.

"There they are all under one ownership, and I cannot see where more than one certificate is necessary. I cannot see where there would be justice in compelling the owners to take out a certificate for each place so long as there is no property dividing line or public street through the grounds where the different bars are located. Where there is an infraction of the law the guilty ones will be punishable, but I believe I am capable of running my department, and I shall insist upon directing the affairs of the department as long as I remain in charge."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

—Lieut. W. A. Gill, ordered to the Constellation Sept. 15; Assistant Surgeon N. La Motte ordered to duty at Norfolk Naval Hospital; Chaplain A. L. Royce, Ensign E. Moale, Lieuts. J. A. Hoogewerff, P. W. Bourigan, T. Snowden, J. J. Craven, A. W. Grant, C. J. Bonaeh, and F. E. Beatty and Commander E. White detached from the practice ship Monongahela and ordered to the Naval Academy.

—The following transfers in the Fifth Artillery are ordered to take effect Oct. 1, 1896: First Lieut. William R. Hamilton from Battery G to Battery H, exchanging with First Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh.

—Passed Assistant Paymaster F. T. Arms and Surgeon C. Biddle, detached from the Monongahela, to proceed home and wait orders.

—Medical Director D. Kindelberger, United States Navy, placed on the retired list Sept. 2.

INSULTED TWO MEN BY MISTAKE.

Charles B. Foster Paid a Fine and Apologized.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—Charles B. Foster, who is said to be a member of the Brooklyn police force, was arrested in West Orange yesterday and fined for insulting Michael Buckley and John Bohner, young men of Orange. The case was one of mistaken identity.

Mr. Foster's daughter has been visiting the family of Herman Joerns, on Park Avenue, for some weeks. A young man on several occasions followed her, and a few days ago spoke to her on a trolley car. It is said the young woman is interested in a case in the New-York courts. She imagined that the young man was a detective.

A few days ago Mr. Joerns accosted the strange young man and asked him to stop annoying members of his family. He was taken to the station house, where he said he was Richard Asher. He was not a detective, he said, and was merely spending his vacation in West Orange.

Mr. Foster, while walking along Park Avenue in company with Mr. Joerns yesterday, saw Buckley and Bohner sitting within sight of the Joerns residence. Mr. Foster imagined that one of the men was the "detective," and, going up to them, he raised his cane in a menacing way and declared there would be trouble if his daughter was annoyed again.

The young men demanded an explanation, but Mr. Foster declined to give any, and called them names. The accused men then swore out a complaint charging Foster with using insulting and abusive language, and Justice Sergeant fined him $12.75. Foster paid the money and afterward apologized to Buckley and Bohner.

A man named Charles B. Foster is a member of the Brooklyn park police and is away on his vacation.

THE STRANGLER'S CORD A CLUE.

One Negro Accused of Garroting Henke Arrested in Meeting.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 24.—Alfred Hunter, the colored man whom Mrs. Warner thought she saw in the store of John T. Henke, a short time before he was found murdered, on Saturday night, was taken into custody while attending a colored camp meeting at Buckto last night.

He seemed surprised when told of the charge on which he was arrested, and for a time his arrest caused much excitement about the camp grounds. Hunter went willingly to the lockup, and had no trouble in establishing his innocence, after which he was released.

Hunter proved that he spent the night in Burlington with Hitchens, and they drove from Burlington to Mount Holly to the camp meeting. Hunter was a porter, employed in Philadelphia, and had the store keys in his possession when arrested. As it was necessary to hold him over night, he requested the keys be sent to his employer. When the keys were sent to Philadelphia his employer and other merchants gave him a good character.

Mrs. Thomas Cromwell, the other negro who Mrs. Warner thought was in the store with the man she believed to be Hunter, is being sought for by the authorities.

Coroner Fitzpatrick will this afternoon hold an inquest in the case. The officers are searching in the vicinity of Mount Holly, as two negroes early yesterday morning tried to buy tickets for that place, but could not do so, and then started to walk. From this fact some believe they are the murderers.

The rope with which the strangling was done was seemingly from a railroad train, possibly the end of a bell cord.

MANY SUFFERERS FROM DROUGHT.

Many Farmers in the Southwest Without Supplies for the Winter.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat, Aug. 20.

The Times-Democrat gave some time ago an account of the great drought, extending over a large part of North Louisiana and portions of Arkansas and Texas, but it has grown even worse than it was when we then wrote of it. It is, in fact, the most widely extended and severe drought which has ever visited this country, causing the greatest loss to crops, and consequently the most widespread suffering. Every crop has been injured and well nigh destroyed. If it had been but a partial failure, if the farmers had been able to save their cotton, or to plant vegetables, potatoes, and peas after the cotton failed, it might have tided them through, but even this was denied them, for the ground was so dry that nothing could be planted. And, as though to make the situation as bad as it could be, even the mast has failed, the oaks will bear no acorns this Fall, and the farmers will be unable to turn the hogs loose in the forests—there is nothing whatever to feed them with.

The greater portion of twelve parishes has suffered, and from 100,000 to 120,000 persons have met with serious losses that will necessitate their receiving help of some kind, either from the State, the United States, or the American people. It is not too early to talk of this matter, because it is destined to become at an early day a problem of great importance. Of course, the suffering has not yet become pressing. The farmers generally raised enough supplies to tide them through the year until this year's crop was harvested, but on hundreds of farms there is no crop to harvest, and the supplies must begin to run out very soon. With such a condition of affairs as exists throughout the drought district, advances are out of the question. The merchants and storekeepers are probably very heavily "hit" as it is, and will be unable to give their former patrons any assistance. Whatever assistance is given must be from the outside.

It was to be expected that the full force of the crop failure would not make itself felt until November or December, but we hear already of parishes and sections where one-fifth or one-sixth of the population has been out of supplies and are calling upon their neighbors for help. And they are getting it, but this cannot last long. Their neighbors are nearly as badly off as themselves, and this granting of assistance must pull them down also very soon.

There are, of course, farmers in the drought section, who will be easily able to weather the storm. They have been provident, economical, and fortunate in their crops and have saved money, but a great many they have been unable to do so. The low price of cotton of late has rendered it almost impossible for the small farmer in the South to lay by much money or prepare himself for a total failure of crops. Many of them have been barely able to make both ends meet, some have failed to do so and are in debt, and will find it no easy matter to meet their obligations.

That assistance, and a great deal of assistance, will be needed to tide these people through the Winter is acknowledged by every one who has been through the drought district. We will have to begin to think of this matter soon. The people in the afflicted parishes have a great deal of pride, and are not of a kind to ask for assistance; indeed, we have no record of their ever having made an appeal. It has been necessary to appeal to the country in behalf of the residents of the alluvial district during the seasons of overflow, but the hill parishes have always been able to take care of their own people without any outside aid. We imagine they will try to do so this season, but we do not believe they can. Whether it will be necessary to appeal to the country, or whether Louisiana can care for its drought sufferers, remains to be determined; but no one must be allowed to suffer in this great republic for lack of the bare necessities of life.

The Soil.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Hamlin Garland, during one of his visits to Atlanta, was talking to Joel Chandler Harris on literary topics, and he had a good deal to say about writers getting away from "the soil." "I was born to the soil," he said, "and I shall stick to it till I die!"

There was a rural visitor present, who did not know Garland, but the repeated reference to "the soil" interested him. He followed the Western author with his eyes, as he went down in the elevator, and then, looking thoughtfully out of the window, said:

"I wonder how many bales er cotton he makes ter the acre?"

BURST TANK WETS THREAD WORKS.

Delicate Machinery Kept Running All Night to Prevent Rust.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—A tank with a capacity of more than 5,000 gallons, on the top of the Mile End Thread Works, in Kearny, which was used for reservoir purposes, burst late Saturday night, and the water which it had contained poured down over the machinery and stock on the six floors below.

The watchman was badly frightened when he heard the crash and rush of water, but when he discovered what it was he at once summoned all the employes in the neighborhood, and they got to work stopping up the water and clearing the machinery.

A lot of the girl employes were summoned, and the machinery was kept running all day and night so that it would not rust. The damage, it is said at the mill, will be very heavy. The tank was so constructed that the lower portion of it rested on the trusses beneath the roof.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises...	5:19	Sun sets...	6:45
Moon rises...	7:35		

HIGH WATER AUG. 25.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
8:46 A. M.	9:17 A. M.	11:06 A. M.
8:56 P. M.	9:20 P. M.	11:09 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 25.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Ercassia	Glasgow	Aug. 13
Ems	Gehee	Aug. 13
Kansas City	Savannah	Aug. 22
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Aug. 19
New-York	Southampton	Aug. 18
Noordland	Antwerp	Aug. 15

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26.

Aurania	Liverpool	Aug. 18
Algonquin	Jacksonville	Aug. 28
Caracas	La Guayra	Aug. 20
Elwick	Gibraltar	Aug. 10
Lahn	Bremen	Aug. 18
Mexican Prince	Hull	Aug. 12
Mississippi	London	Aug. 13
Yucatan	Havana	Aug. 22

THURSDAY, AUG. 27.

El Monte	New-Orleans	Aug. 22
Germanic	Liverpool	Aug. 19
H. H. Meier	Bremen	Aug. 15
Jersey City	Swansea	Aug. 13
Moravia	Hamburg	Aug. 18
Pawnee	Liverpool	Aug. 13

FRIDAY, AUG. 28.

City of Rome	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Normannia	Hamburg	Aug. 20
Pontiac	Gibraltar	Aug. 13
Scandia	Hamburg	Aug. 16
Seine	London	Aug. 14
St. Louis	Southampton	Aug. 22

SATURDAY, AUG. 29.

Etruria	Liverpool	Aug. 22
La Bourgogne	Havre	Aug. 22
Galileo	London	Aug. 15
Schiedam	Amsterdam	Aug. 15

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Tallahassee	Aug. 22	Savannah	Pier 24 N. R.
Iroquois	Aug. 25	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Phoenicia	Aug. 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ardanrose	Aug. 25	P't au Pce	24 State St.
Spree	Aug. 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
El Paso	Aug. 26	Galveston	Pier 35 N. R.
San Marcos	Aug. 26	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Fontabelle	Aug. 26	Wind. Isl's.	39 Broadway.
Paris	Aug. 26	S'thampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Yumuri	Aug. 26	Havana	113 Wall St.
Pontabelle	Aug. 26	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Majestic	Aug. 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Aug. 26	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Orinoco	Aug. 27	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Santiago	Aug. 27	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Columbia	Aug. 27	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	Aug. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Algonquin	Aug. 28	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Colorado	Aug. 28	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
New-York	Aug. 28	Southampton	Bowling Gr.
Persia	Aug. 29	Hamburg	39 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Aug. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Lucania	Aug. 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Aug. 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Saratoga	Aug. 29	Havana	113 Wall St.
Alvena	Aug. 29	Kingston	24 State St.
Knickbocker	Aug. 29	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Ems	Aug. 29	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Aug. 29	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Yumuri	Aug. 29	St. Marc	24 State St.
Alps	Aug. 29	Cape Haiti.	24 State St.
Mississippi	Aug. 29	London	1 Broadway.
Panama	Aug. 30	Havana	Pier 10 R. R.
Advance	Aug. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Seminole	Sept. 1	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Aurania	Sept. 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Sept. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Sept. 2	S'thampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Sept. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Sept. 2	Havana	113 Wall St.
Caracas	Sept. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Normannia	Sept. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Schiedam	Sept. 3	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
State of Cal.	Sept. 4	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Etruria	Sept. 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Sept. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Sept. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
City of Rome	Sept. 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	Sept. 5	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Saale	Sept. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Sept. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Sept. 5	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Exc.
Havel	Sept. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Sept. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 9	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Sept. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Sept. 9	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Werkendam	Sept. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Vilanova	Sept. 10	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Hildebrand	Sept. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Veendam	Sept. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Anchoria	Sept. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Sept. 12	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Sept. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Sept. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Mobile	Sept. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Normandie	Sept. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Sept. 12	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Teave	Sept. 15	Liverpool	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Sept. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Sept. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Sept. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Edam	Sept. 16	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
F. of Nebraska	Sept. 18	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Ethiopia	Sept. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Cumbria	Sept. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Sept. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Veragua	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Sept. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Wordsworth	Sept. 19	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Exc.
Obdam	Sept. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Sept. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spree	Sept. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Sept. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Lucania	Sept. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Sept. 26	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Sept. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, Aug. 24.

SS Caribes, (Br.,) McKay, Demarara Aug. 10, Barbados 14th, Martinique 15th, Dominica 15th, Antigua 16th, St. Kitts 16th, St. Croix 17th, St. Thomas 17th, and Ponce, P. R., 18th, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 A. M. to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Aug. 14, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 5:35 A. M. to-day.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Wischausen, Rotterdam Aug. 11, in ballast to Gustav Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M. to-day.

SS Saratoga, Buck, Tampico Aug. 16 and Havana 20th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Catanama, (Span.,) Casquero, Havana Aug. 20, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS El Norte, Hawthorne, New-Orleans 5 days, with mdse to J. T. Van Siclen.

SS Adirondack, (Br.,) Sansom, Kingston Aug. 6, Greytown 16th, and Port Limon 17th with mdse. and passengers to Pim Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:25 P. M.

SS Kitty, (Nor.,) Olsen, Port Antonio, Japan, Aug. 19, with fruit to J. Cadmus; vessel to W. W. Hurlbut. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 P. M. to-day.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) Bruno, Licata July 25, Messina 31st, Catania Aug. 1, Palermo 3d, and Gibraltar 9th, with mdse. to Hanzel Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Aug. 22, with mdse. and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, cloudy and hazy.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—SS Aachen, (Ger.,) Capt. Hashagen, from Bremen for New-York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from New-York Aug. 18 for Amsterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Guthell, (Ger.,) Capt. Daldorf, from New-York Aug. 9 for Flushing, for orders, passed Dover to-day.

SS Luciger, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York for Dover for orders, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Citronia, (Br.,) sld. from Palermo for New-York Aug. 18.

SS Elm Branch, (Br.,) from New-York, sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for Cape Town Aug. 20.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Capt. Fendt, sld. from Havre for New-York Aug. 22.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from Rotterdam, sld. from Boulogne for New-York to-day.

SS Strathisla, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from New-York June 11, via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at East London July 26.

SS Olympia, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from New-York July 30, arr. at Genoa Aug. 20.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York Aug. 8, arr. at Antwerp Aug. 22.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from New-York Aug. 8, ari. at Copenhagen yesterday.

SS Hersonel (Br.,) Capt. Byrne, from New-York Aug. 8, a r. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Queen Margaret (Br.,) Capt. McKersis, from New-York July 27, arr. at Port Said yesterday.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New-York, arr. at Amsterdam to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, from Bremen for New-York, sailed from Cherbourg to-day.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Unheard-of bargains for the parlor.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1896.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1896.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

New-York, New-York, 109 West 54th Street, 669 Madison Avenue.

The Ethical Culture School's.
Two Kindergartens. Two Primary Departments, (one at each School.) Intermediate Department, for children of 10-14 years, at 109 West 54th St. All the regular school branches, and Manual Training, Art, Natural Science, Music, Foreign Languages, Unsectarian Moral Instruction. College Preparatory, for boys and girls, at 669 Madison Av. Normal Course for Kindergartners.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Av.—Seventeenth year begins Sept. 30. New building, large gymnasium, laboratories, open for inspection during Summer, 9 to 12. Fifteen instructors; limited classes. Superior advantages at moderate terms. Annual catalogue mailed on application to HENRY L. RUPPERT, M. A., Registrar, Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A., Yale.

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR
of
MISS GIBBONS'S SCHOOL.
New-York City, 35 West 47th St., Mrs. Sarah H. Emerson, Principal. Primary and advanced classes. Preparation for all colleges. A few boarding scholars taken. Reopens Sept. 30, 1896. Address to residence. House open after Sept. 14.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,
270 West 72d St., corner West End Av., reopens Sept. 30. Collegiate, preparatory, primary depts., optional military drill, gymnasium, playground; five boarding pupils received; catalogues.
EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

Irving School, 54 West 84th St.
L. D. Ray, M. A., Ph. D.
Thorough educational work preparatory to College or Scientific School.
Primary and Intermediate Dep'ts; Gymnasium.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AV.,
will reopen THURSDAY, OCT. 1. For circulars and information, the Principal's address, until Sept. 16, is Cotuit, Mass.

MISS WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
148 Madison Avenue.
Primary and Advanced Classes, including Preparation for College; will reopen Oct. 1st. Address, by letter, until Sept. 15.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, (EPISCOPAL.)
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SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LAKE PLACID and **SARANAC LAKE.**
Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at
7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.
for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:28 P. M. and 6:46 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE.
ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M. and via Chateaugay, 8:50 A. M.
HOTEL AMPERSAND, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 8:50 A. M.
HOTEL DEL MONTE Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 8:50 A. M.
RIVERSIDE INN Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.
RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ. Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 9:20 A. M.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.
MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL.
The Finest Hotels on the Atlantic Coast.
See Time Table, Excursion Column.

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HOUSE WRECKED BY GAS

WALLS AND FURNITURE DEMOLISHED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Scene of Ruin in the Home of Michael F. Wynn—Workman Applied a Match to Test a Service Pipe—It Is Thought the Gas Had Accumulated in the Building, Which Was Tightly Closed, the Family Being Away for the Summer.

Michael F. Wynn, President of the New-York Roofing Company of 437 East Twenty-third Street, and his family, consisting of his wife and seven children, live at 314 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. They have been passing the Summer at Far Rockaway.

When the family left the city, the gas in the house was turned off at the meter and the front door and the parlor windows were boarded up. No one has been in the building since June 1 except Mr. Wynn, who went there twice each week to see that everything was safe.

Children were playing in the street near the house yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, and a gang of men was working on the mains and service pipes of the Consolidated Gas Company near by, when a sound like the roar of thunder, followed by the noise of falling timbers was heard.

From the windows of Mr. Wynn's house great sheets of flame and clouds of smoke proceeded, and children and men stood still for a moment and then fled in all directions, and none too soon, for broken window glass, fragments of window frames, window blinds, and iron window guards flew outward with great force and soon strewed the street.

Some one sent out a fire alarm, and in a few minutes Acting Chief of Battalion Ward, with Engines 35 and 36 and Hook and Ladder No. 14, arrived. They found the neighborhood of the house deserted. Ward and his men at once entered the house, taking with them a line of hose. They found that there was no fire, but the inside of the house had been completely wrecked. The walls and ceilings had been torn away in every room, furniture had been smashed to pieces, and pictures had been torn from the walls.

The basement stairway was torn from its fastenings and broken into kindling wood, while the tables and chairs in the dining room had been smashed. The cooking range had been thrown from one side of the kitchen to the other, the stationary washtubs were matchwood, and even the floor of the kitchen was torn up. No a particle of plaster was left on the walls and ceilings in the kitchen and dining room. The stairway on the parlor floor was destroyed and badly broken in pieces, making it unsafe to go up stairs.

In the parlors, mirrors were broken to minute fragments, the piano lid was thrown off and broken, and not a picture was left on the walls. The bedrooms on the second and third floors suffered too, beds being broken down, furniture being smashed, and the pictures and plaster being strewn upon the floors.

The rear wall of the house was found to be much bulged outward and to be undermined at the base. It was seen to be unsafe to remain in the building, and Acting Chief Ward ordered everybody out and a cordon of patrolmen was so placed as to prevent approach to the house.

People living in the neighborhood of Mr. Wynn's house had complained for some days that there was a leak of gas in the neighborhood and that the odor was unbearable. Especially was this the case in the houses on either side of Mr. Wynn's house. The workmen of the Consolidated Gas Company opened the street in front of Mr. Wynn's house yesterday afternoon, and finding that there was a leak in the service pipe leading from the main to the house, began digging from the main toward the building. As they progressed, they found the signs of a leak more and more apparent, and finally, when the sidewalk had been reached, one of the men, named Sinnott, struck a match to test the service pipe. The gas around the pipe was ignited and an explosion followed instantly.

Acting Police Captain Delaney and Acting Fire Chief Ward decided that the gas from the leak in the service pipe had followed the pipe into the house and completely filled it, there being no escape, as the house was tightly closed.

All the gas company's men had cleared out after filling the hole at the sidewalk, but one of them, John Casey, thirty years old of 230 Second Avenue, returned and was arrested by Acting Captain Delaney. Casey said that he knew nothing of the explosion, as he was away on an errand at the time.

Acting Captain Delaney later arrested Patrick Kirby, the assistant foreman in charge of the work. Kirby said he did not witness the explosion and knew nothing of it. The Acting Captain said that he was determined to find the men who had been at work on the pipe and learn who is responsible for the disaster.

The Building Department has been notified of the dangerous condition of the house, and will take the necessary measures to make it secure. Mr. Wynn says that his loss amounts to $8,000 or $ 10,000.

Great crowds gathered about the neighborhood of the house during the afternoon, the report having gone abroad that there had been great loss of life. Workman Sinnott was slightly cut with the flying pieces of glass. He refused to be taken to the hospital, and went to his home in Astoria.

FRIDA PREIM MUST GO BACK.

Deputy Commissioner McSweeney Satisfied There Was No Elopement.

Deputy Emigration Commissioner McSweeney decided yesterday that Frida Preim must be deported.

Frida, who is twenty years old and a native of Hanover, in Germany, arrived on the steamship Spree last week. She came to this country with Edward Feise, a New-York business man, who had been visiting his home in the old country. With him came a niece and a young woman friend of hers.

Frida, who knew the niece, met them in Bremen and asked to be permitted to go along with them to the New World. She wrote a letter to her mother saying that she was going to America with Mr. Feise, whom the Preim family knew, but said not a word of the other young women in the party.

The mother, suspecting an elopement, had the German Consul General at this port notified, and at his request the emigration officials detained Frida.

Mr. McSweeney was satisfied, after an investigation, that there was no cause for detaining the young woman, but in view of the circumstances, recommended that friends of her family in this city, who had interceded for her, should cable the mother the particulars. The mother was unrelenting, and her reply requested that her daughter should be sent back. She will go on the Spree to-day.

Fell from a Broken Scaffold.

Michael McCann of Gordon Street, Stapleton, S. I., and Brochini Lorinisior, an Italian, bricklayers employed on the new carhouse for the Midland Electric Company, at Concord, S. I., were seriously injured yesterday afternoon by the breaking of a scaffold. They were thrown to the ground. The injured men were taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New-Brighton.

Dangerous Trolley Poles Moved.

The Jersey City, Hoboken and Rutherford Railroad Company, on whose line, at Hoboken, August Eggers, a florist of 112 Bowery, was fatally injured last week while trying to board a trolley car that was in motion, yesterday removed its trolley poles at the ferry to a safe distance from the tracks.

To be Senator Hill's Guests.

Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle will be the guests of Senator David B. Hill at Wolfert's Roost, Albany, for a few days.

DO NOT WANT COLLATERAL SOLD.

Question Between Pemberton & McAdoo and a Bank.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Pryor, on behalf of Francis R. Pemberton and William McAdoo, of the banking firm of Pemberton & McAdoo, for an injunction to restrain the Mechanics and Traders' Bank from selling certain securities alleged to have been given as collateral security on a note of the firm to the bank, of $22,000, which was discounted July 31 by the bank.

The note in question was a demand note, and the bank claims there was deposited with them at the time for collateral twenty-five bonds of the Elmira Municipal Improvement Company, of the par value of $1,000 each, and $85,000 of the certificates of the Elmira National Bank. The note was indorsed by John Byrne, and when not paid the collateral was advertised for sale Aug. 19, at noon.

Just before the hour set for the sale, the Plaintiffs got a temporary injunction restraining the sale, and it was to make this permanent during the pendency of the action that the proceedings were taken yesterday.

The plaintiffs claim that the note was not a collateral note, and that the securities which the bank wants to sell were deposited with the bank on the same day the note was discounted, but for safe keeping by the bank only. The bank claims that this is not the case, and that the note would not have been discounted had there been no collateral. They say that this proceeding is not the proper remedy, and that the plaintiffs have a suit at law for conversion against the bank if their contention is correct and the securities are sold.

The injunction already granted will expire to-morrow, when the securities are to be sold unless it is made permanent. Justice Pryor allowed the matter to go over from last Friday because Mr. Pemberton's lawyer was out of town, and when the matter came up yesterday another adjournment was asked for on account of the attorney's absence. Justice Pryor refused to grant this, but gave the plaintiff until to-day to file a brief. He reserved his decision until that time.

ALL DUE TO A LOOSE BOLT.

Block on Broadway Cable Road at a Busy Hour.

A loose bolt in the mechanism of a Broadway cable car worked out last evening as the car was bowling up Broadway at about 7:30 o'clock. It dangled to the ground, rattled against the cable slot, finally caught in the slot and was wedged fast there. The grip struck against it and the car was stopped.

The accident happened between Eighth and Ninth Streets, and affected only the up-town travel, the cars on the down-town track not being obstructed. It took several minutes to find just what the obstruction was. Then the bother of getting at the obstruction, of moving back a car which, unlike the trolley and steam cars, cannot reverse power, took up an amount of time incredible to the passengers on the cars below that were piling up at a rapid rate.

The Broadway cars have a great many business men to take home at that hour in the evening, and they run on a half-minute headway, as it is known in railway parlance, which means that the cars are run half a minute apart. It was twelve minutes before the car in front could get in motion again. In those twelve minutes twenty-four cars should have passed the point where the car was stuck, and thus there was a long procession of waiting cars with their passengers. The line stretched many blocks down Broadway. If the original twenty-four cars that were brought to a standstill had been piled on top of each other at Eighth Street, from the instant the twenty-fourth was added to the pile there would still have been others coming up, one every thirty seconds, to be stopped, but as the last one of the procession of twenty-four was stopped half a mile below the front car there were necessarily many more than twenty-four cars blocked, probably not less than fifty.

Every one of the fifty cars blocked contained men hastening home from a day's work and impatient for dinner.

At length the obstruction was lifted. The handle-like little piece of iron that had dropped into the slot, paralyzing travel on New-York's main artery of transit and delaying hundreds of men, was removed, and the cars went bowling up Broadway.

MAYOR'S DECISION IN PARKER CASE.

Not Ready Yet, He Says, and May Not Be for Two Weeks.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that he would not render a decision in the charges against Police Commissioner Parker this week.

"I have not yet made up my mind what I shall do in the matter," said the Mayor, "and may not render a decision for two weeks yet."

Commissioner Parker said yesterday that there was no truth in the story which was printed in an evening newspaper that he intended to apply to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to review the action of his associates in giving Acting Inspectors McCullagh and Brooks rating sufficiently high to place them on the eligible list for promotion, and giving the other candidates for Inspector such low ratings as to virtually debar them from the possibility of getting on the list. Mr. Parker holds that in this action his associates violated the spirit, if not the letter, of the civil service law, and that their conduct was illegal. He says, however, that he does not think he would have any standing in court for the purpose of instituting mandamus proceedings.

Any of the veteran Captains who entered the examination, but who were intentionally rated so low as to virtually shut them out from the eligible list, can institute a suit for the review of the action of the Commissioners. That action of this kind will be taken soon is inferred from the fact that the Association of Grand Army Veterans has been discussing the discrimination against veterans, and a committee has been appointed by the association to determine what action should be taken in the matter.

Police Commissioner Grant is quoted as saying that while he favors giving the preference to properly qualified veterans, he will not consider the claims of any Captain for promotion until after Capts. Brooks and McCullagh are appointed Inspectors.

SHOAL IN GEDNEY'S CHANNEL.

Col. Gillespie Says It Will Be Removed Without Delay.

Regarding the shoal in Gedney's Channel formed by the obstructing hulk of the sunken barge Andrew Jackson, Col. Gillespie of the Engineer Corps of the army, who has charge of improvements in New-York Harbor, said yesterday:

"The shoal is in the centre of the channel and leaves a depth of only twenty-four feet at low tide, where there should be thirty feet. We shall remove it just as quickly as we can."

The wreck of the Andrew Jackson has been destroyed, but the contractors were so long at the work that the shoal formed. It is marked by a buoy, placed 100 feet west-southwest of it, but while that serves as a warning to avoid the danger spot, the difficulty of rounding the bend is none the less greatly increased by the shoal.

Capt. Schley of the flagship New-York of the North Atlantic Squadron, though thoroughly familiar with the channel, took the precaution of engaging a pilot on Sunday when leading the fleet into the harbor. The margin of depth of water, however, was so little that the wash from the warship's propellers churned up quantities of mud.

Fire Carnival Thursday Night.

Because of the rain and wind storm last Saturday evening, the Seventeenth Annual Carnival of Fire, which Mr. Pain had arranged for at Manhattan Beach, was postponed until Thursday evening. If the weather is clear that night a most wonderful pyrotechnic display may be expected.

ADAMS MURDERERS DEAD

ONE JENKINS DIES IN MOUNT KISCO, ANOTHER IN BROOKLYN.

The One Who Died in Mount Kisco Believed to Have Made a Confession, the Other Died with His Secret—Jaques, One of Those Guilty of Walker B. Adams's Death, May Also Die, as His Wound Is Said to be Severe.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—John Jenkins, alias "Reddy" Jenkins, alias John Byrnes, one of the Bedford Station burglars, who was shot last Wednesday night by William Adams at the time his father, Walker B. Adams, was killed, died this morning a few minutes after 8 o'clock in the building known as "the hall," the building which adjoins the lock-up, and to which he was moved yesterday afternoon. His death was due to peritonitis.

He passed the night in a manner to make the officers believe he was not suffering much pain. He had an unquenchable thirst, and drank a large quantity of sarsaparilla. He was visited by Dr. Chapman about 3 o'clock this morning, and was made comfortable.

It is said that he made a statement to the doctor to the effect that it was he who fired the shot that killed Walker B. Adams during the fight Wednesday night. The doctor will not say anything about it, but reserves it for the inquest which is to be held Friday afternoon.

Just before the man died he talked with Chief of Police Cluett of this village. Cluett tried to get him to say who the "fourth man" in the robbery was, the man who escaped so cleverly.

Jenkins told Cluett that the man was thin and about an inch taller than the officer, about 5 foot 10 inches in height, and then, before the officer could get a description of his clothing and personal appearance or learn his name Jenkins had a choking fit, vomited, and died.

The Coroner, Dr. Charles E. Birch of White Plains, was notified at once by wire, and he and Assistant District Attorney Weeks came up on the next train, which arrived about noon. He ordered Drs. Chapman and Curry to make an autopsy and have their report ready by Friday afternoon.

The Coroner empaneled a jury composed of Walter H. Haight, foreman; Morris Siasane, Aladin Betti, S. W. Griffith, Walter Osborne, Ralph W. Gorham, Charles W. Halsted, A. A. Searles and C. S. Ware. They viewed the body and then were allowed to go until the inquest will be held.

Now the only man living that was wounded in the attempted burglary is Edward Jaques, or Peter James, as he is called the slim man, who was shot through the lungs and is in the hospital room of the White Plains jail, where he is perfectly safe. He is likely to die, though the doctors say he may live for some time unless he has a hemorrhage.

The two women are still in the White Plains jail, where they are being held for examination as witnesses at the Adams inquest Wednesday.

One of them, Katie Donahue, or McCarty, was to have been married last night at 16 Oak Street, New-York, to the burglar, John Jenkins, who died this morning. The wedding was to have taken place in St. John's Church, in James Street. She is the twin sister of the wife of the slim burglar, Peter James, now in the White Plains jail. She wears a plain gold ring on the wedding finger. It was given to her by Jenkins, and has inscribed in it, "John to Katie." The young woman cried bitterly when she was told of Jenkins's death.

TOOK HIS SECRET TO THE GRAVE.

Charles Jenkins, Alias Clare, Died in Brooklyn.

Charles Jenkins, the burglar who was shot in the left shoulder at Bedford Station N. Y., last Wednesday night, and who walked into the Long Island College Hospital at 9 o'clock Thursday night and asked the surgeon to dress injuries which he said he had received by being shot at Long Branch that morning, died in the hospital at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. To the last he refused to give any information about himself or as to who his companions were at Bedford Station Wednesday night, when an attempt was made to rob Walker B. Adams's store.

Jenkins was the most stubborn man the hospital authorities ever had to deal with. From the time he entered the place as a patient he refused to help himself, and declined to give any information that would lead to the identification of his companions.

The doctors noticed the burglar was not in as good health Sunday as on the former days, and did all in their power to aid him and diminish his pain, which was caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. They discovered that he had become worse at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and immediately notified Coroner Coombs to take an ante-mortem statement.

Coroner Coombs called at the hospital shortly after 1 o'clock, and informed the burglar that he was dying, and that he had been summoned to take his ante-mortem statement.

Jenkins turned in his cot, looked at the Coroner, and then, closing his eyes, returned to his former position.

"It would be better and you would feel better if you make this statement," said the Coroner.

The dying burglar looked at the Coroner in a way that indicated that he was annoyed, but said nothing.

The Coroner tried to get a statement without annoying the patient, but the burglar, who had suffered so much pain and who realized his position, refused to say a word.

"Won't you say just a little?" asked the Coroner.

For the first time since he was admitted to the hospital the burglar smiled, but he remained as stoical as ever, and declined to talk.

Coroner Coombs for two hours and a half tried to get a statement from the dying burglar, but was compelled to leave the institution without succeeding.

Jenkins rapidly got worse and became unconscious. Before he died he had several convulsions. He died without having regained consciousness.

Dr. Duffy, the house surgeon, before the arrival of the Coroner, informed Jenkins that he was dying, and asked if he should send for a priest.

"I'm not a Catholic," said Jenkins.

"Shall I send for a minister?" asked the doctor.

"I don't want any minister," said the burglar; "I have no use for them. I used to go to church when I was a boy, but that is all over now. I want to die if I have to die, and I don't want to be bothered. Let me alone."

Detective Roche tried to get information from the man, but he insisted to the last that he had been shot by a friend at Long Branch. He acknowledged, however, that he knew Peter James, one of the burglars who had been shot at Bedford Station, but when the detective mentioned the name of that place he became quiet and refused to talk any more. He informed the detective that he had been married and that his wife had died.

Dr. Seymore performed an autopsy on the body in the afternoon, and ascertained that death was due to Bright's disease of the kidneys.

The question then was, what to do with the body, and, as it was known that some of the persons who live at 16 Oak Street, this city, were Jenkins's friends, they were communicated with. But they sent word back to Deputy Coroner Deegan last night that they would not have anything to do with the body, and unless some person claims it this morning it will be buried in Potter's Field.

The police learned yesterday that Jenkins engaged a room at 83 Douglas Street, Brooklyn, some time ago, and in it were stored all kinds of bicycle supplies. A dealer who looked at the goods yesterday estimated that the material was worth about $1,500. The people who live in the house said that while Jenkins did not live at the place, he frequently rode up to the house on a tandem with a girl about fifteen years old, who, he said, was his stepdaughter.

Capt. Finnerty of the Hoboken police called at Police Headquarters, Brooklyn, yesterday, and, with two detectives, asked to see the burglar. He was informed that the man was dead, but as he wanted to satisfy himself as to the identity of the man, he called at the hospital and said the man was one whom he had known in Hoboken.

Capt. Finnerty said Jenkins lived in a furnished room in Hoboken for several months. He frequented a saloon near the house where he roomed, and was very popular. He was a man who made friends, and was looked up to by the persons who frequented the place. He spent money freely, and it was the belief of the people there that he was a wealthy retired merchant.

"I'm glad he's dead," said Capt. Finnerty. "If he had remained at large I suppose he would have given us a job on some of the banks in Hoboken."

In explaining this remark, Capt. Finnerty said Jenkins secured a position for one of his friends in one of the Hoboken banks. This place was to be filled Sept. 1. The Captain said that had Jenkins's friend ever got into the bank as an employe it would have been an easy thing for Jenkins and his companions to have robbed the bank.

The Brooklyn police have not as yet given up trying to find the fourth man in the Bedford Station burglary. They hope to get some information about him within a few days.

Jenkins, or Clare, or Gilmore, as he was known to the police, was about fifty-five years old, although he did not appear to be over forty. He was one of the expert bank burglars of America, and his picture figured as No. 21 in ex-Superintendent Byrnes's book. He conceived, and almost successfully carried out, the attempt to rob the New-York County Bank, on Eighth Avenue, this city. He had hired a basement next to the bank, and had tunnelled a hole through the stout brick wall by means of a steam engine. The pounding made by the drill attracted the attention of a policeman, and, the place being surrounded, the police captured Jenkins's companions. He escaped, but was captured later, and was sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for a term of four years.

He was the inventor of the lock now in use for the opening of cells in all the prisons. By a single turn of a crank every cell in a prison is either locked or unlocked. He patented this lock while serving a sentence of twenty-two years in Iowa, and was pardoned after presenting the lock to the Government.

He murdered Henry B. Grove, a photographer, at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 17, 1885. After sitting for his picture he followed Grove into the dark room to see the plate developed, and while in there shot Grove in the head. He secured several hundred dollars and a gold watch. He was subsequently arrested in Washington, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. The Court of Appeals granted a new trial, and he was acquitted.

THE HENKEL CLUB'S OUTING.

Before Going to Long Island the Members Have a Parade.

The Henkel Club, which lays claim to the distinction of being the chief Republican Association of the Eighteenth Assembly District, went on its annual outing yesterday to Witzil's Point Grove, L. I.

The trip was made on the steamer Chancellor, which left the foot of East Twenty-third Street soon after 10 o'clock A. M. with between 300 and 400 members on board.

Before embarking the club had a parade. The members started from 254 Avenue A and marched through Sixteenth Street to Avenue B, to Fourteenth Street, to Avenue A, to Nineteenth Street, to Second Avenue, to Twenty-first Street, to Third Avenue, to Twenty-fifth Street, to Second Avenue, to Twenty-third Street and to the boat.

The club has its headquarters at 283 Third Avenue, but as the street there is torn up, the association decided to make the start from Avenue A. The men wore outing caps and badges marked "William Henkel Association, Eighteenth Assembly District, Aug. 24, 1896." At the head of the parade two baseball nines composed of boys marched with shouldered bats.

Among those who went on the steamer were William Henkel, Clarence McGowan, Frank H. Daly, Joseph Weis, Henry Bossert, Joseph P. Kelker, Franz Hamniel, Joseph Schott, Jeremiah Murray, William H. Searing, Frederick Bortels, Louis Frost, George Schroeder, Joseph Doran, Edward McGaffney, Philip O'Reilly, James Degnan, Peter O'Reilly, Thomas Ryan, John J. Hickey, Michael Hickey, John Etter, Edward M. Murphy, Henry Barron, Max Schlesinger, R. C. Winters, Charles H. Gardner, Frenerick Burchard, Frank Glassbrenner, Andrew Aldrich, James Smith, Thomas Cobb, Thomas Connor, Edward Brady, Joseph Cobb, Patrick Ryan, Richard M. Lush, Patrick Dunn, Edward O'Connor, and John J. Murphy.

At the grove the club enjoyed a clambake and listened to speeches by William Henkel, Terence F. McGowan, Frank Daly, Thomas F. Ryan, and Charles Cassidy. Major McKinley and Mr. Hobart sent letters of regret at their inability to be present. The athletic events were well contested. The baseball game between the Republicans and Democrats was won by the former, the score being 19 to 14.

The club returned to town about 9 o'clock.

MISS OSWALD ONCE A CLERK.

The Suicide Employed for Some Time by a Maiden Lane Company.

Miss Emma Oswald, the woman who committed suicide on the steamer C. H. Northam on her trip from New-York to New-Haven last Friday night, had been employed in this city by the Spencer Optical Company at 15 Maiden Lane.

"She was in our employ as a clerk about three months last Winter," said a member of the company yesterday morning. "She left us in the middle of the Winter. We had heard of her twice since she left our employ through the daily papers. Once she figured in a shooting affair with a Brooklyn woman, and another time she was arrested in Jersey City. Two Hundred and Fourth Street for disorderly conduct.

"She was a woman about forty years old, and was very quiet in her department while with us. I think she has two sisters living in this city."

Accused of Stealing a Draft.

Frederick Lemmon of 217 West Twenty-fourth Street was held in $500 bail in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of larceny preferred by Miss Annie Woodman, who keeps a boarding house at the same address. Lemmon was employed up to last Thursday by Dr. Ferdinand King of 159 West Twenty-third Street as a bookkeeper. In the absence of Dr. King last week, it is alleged, he took a draft on the California and China Bank of San Francisco for $16 from Dr. King's private drawer and had Miss Woodman cash it for him. The draft was sent by her to the Garfield National Bank, and was returned to her marked not good, because it was not indorsed by Dr. King. Lemmon told Magistrate Brann that he had used the money to pay the wages of another employe of Dr. King.

Library Changes Its Name.

Application was made to Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, by attorneys representing the Washington Heights Library, for leave to change the corporate name to the Washington Heights Free Library. There was no opposition, and the order was signed. The petition states no reason for the proposed change of name, but it is understood that it is for the purpose of allowing the corporation to avail itself of the portion of the grant made by the State for the purchase of books, and also to allow itself to receive its proportion of the grant of the city. The library has really been free for ten years. J. Hood Wright gave it $100 a month on the condition that it be free, and his widow has kept up this grant. Mr. Wright also left a contingent legacy to the library of $100,000.

Mystery About a Child's Leg.

Coroner's Physician Weston examined yesterday the child's leg that was found in the North River Sunday at the foot of Twenty-second Street. He said that the leg looked as if it had been amputated from the child's body. The limb was evidently that of a newly born child. Nothing has been ascertained as to how the leg was placed in the river.

TERROR JOINS THE FLEET

NINE WAR VESSELS AT ANCHOR OFF TOMPKINSVILLE.

Secretary of War Lamont Pays an Unofficial Visit to the Indiana and Requests that No Salute Be Fired—Admiral Bunce Spends the Day on Board the Flagship New-York—Capt. Schley Entertains Visitors.

Admiral Bunce's fleet, at anchor off Tompkinsville, was increased to nine vessels yesterday by the arrival from the navy yard of the double-turreted monitor Terror. There were few visitors, though thousands of Staten Islanders and passengers on the ferry and the rapid transit and trolley roads viewed the magnificent spectacle with great interest and very apparent admiration.

The monitor Terror, which is a sister boat to the Amphitrite, that heads the double column of warships at the north, took up a position at the southern end of the column. Though she went into commission in June, she left the navy yard for the first time yesterday, in command of Capt. P. F. Harrington. A lighter lay alongside all the afternoon, and a red flag at the truck of her signal mast indicated that she was taking aboard ammunition.

The keel of the Terror was laid at Cramps' in 1874, but work ceased when the iron hull was completed, and as in the case of the other monitors recently completed in modernized form, she lay untouched for many years. Some time after work was begun on the Miantonomoh in accordance with the plans for utilizing the uncompleted monitors for coast-defense vessels, the Terror was brought from Philadelphia in 1888 to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and there her turrets, armor, and armament have been installed.

The Terror has a displacement of 3,900 tons. Her maximum speed is 12 knots. She carries a main battery of four ten-inch guns, two in each turret, and her secondary battery consists of two six-pound rapid-fire guns.

The turrets of the Terror are worked by pneumatic power, thereby differing from those on any other turret vessel in the navy, the turrets of both the battleships and the other monitors being turned by hydraulic power. Compressed air is also used on the Terror for the ammunition hoists, for ramming the projectiles into the guns, for regulating the guns' elevation, and for taking up the recoil.

The compressed-air power thus applied is an experiment, and it is possible that while the other vessels of the squadron are coaling and cleaning up, preparatory to their review by Li Hung Chang, the Terror will go to sea, to subject her pneumatic machinery to a practical test.

Where hydraulic power has heretofore been used and compressed air is being tried on the Terror, electricity is to be tried on future vessels.

The work of coaling the vessels will be begun to-day, and all the vessels will be ready by Saturday to go to sea for the resumption of sea drills.

No orders had been received yesterday relative to the fleet's saluting of Li Hung Chang or other participation in the reception of the distinguished Celestial. The presumption was that the vessels would be ordered to take up a position in the lower bay in double column, through which the American Line steamship St. Louis, bearing the Viceroy to these shores, may pass upon her arrival on Friday, the vessels saluting as she steams between the columns.

Secretary of War Lamont, accompanied by Col. Gillespie of the Engineer Corps, paid a visit to Capt. Robley D. Evans of the Indiana yesterday afternoon. They went down the bay in the Supervisor of the Harbor's boat, Daniel S. Lamont, and were transferred to the battleship in a steam launch.

Immediately the Secretary had been shown to the Captain's room a request was signaled to the flagship for permission to fire a salute in honor of the Secretary of War. An affirmative signal was run up on the flagship and the cartridges of a rapid-fire gun were got ready to give the salute when the Secretary should depart. The official salute to the Secretary of War is seventeen guns. At Secretary Lamont's request it was not fired. His visit was purely personal. Neither a ship nor an official is saluted, ordinarily, more than once in six months, and in the case of an official it is given only when he boards a vessel, by the vessel boarded and when the visit is official. Hence the signaled request.

When the Secretary departed the marine guard was lined up on the quarter deck, but Mr. Lamont evidently did not care for even that formality, for Capt. Evans immediately gave instructions to dismiss the guard.

Capt. Frederick Rodgers of the Indiana's sister battleship, the Massachusetts, visited the Indiana while Mr. Lamont was aboard and paid his respects to the Secretary.

Speaking of his vessel, Capt. Rodgers said that, as he had not joined the fleet until Wednesday, he had not been able to take part in the target practice. He had participated in the subsequent fleet manoeuvres and signal drill, and the Massachusetts had behaved admirably. The engines worked smoothly, and there was no hitch in any part of the varied mechanical apparatus.

The Massachusetts made better speed on her trial trip than did the Indiana, because of the higher pitch of her screws, but no attempt at speeding was tried on the present cruise, and had there been it would have had no significance, as it is now a year since the Massachusetts was in dry dock, and her hull is somewhat foul. The Massachusetts yesterday floated the white flag with the red Greek cross, indicating that she was the flagship.

Admiral Bunce spent the day aboard the flagship New-York. Capt. Schley of the New-York had some visitors in the afternoon. They were Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Mrs. Hackett, Mrs. Thomas L. Platt, Mrs. Frank Platt, and Dr. and Mrs. Doty. They went out to the flagship in the Health Officer's boat, the Governor Flower.

Officers and men on all the war vessels were feeling in good form yesterday, after a day's relaxation from the severe ordeal they had undergone in the sea drill. Jack spent a part of the day burnishing up the guns and scrubbing powder marks off the upper structure, but later many of the sailors had shore leave.

Forced to Part from Her Children.

Mrs. Annie Pryor, a widow, living at 214 East Ninety-eighth Street, made application to Magistrate Simms, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday afternoon for the commitment of her two boys and two girls to an institution, as she is unable to support them. The children's ages range from six to twelve years. She has done washing, and by close economy she accumulated $218. This money she carried in the bosom of her dress. She had it when she visited the stoop of a neighbor, at 202 East Ninety-eighth Street, Sunday evening. When she reached home the money had disappeared. As this loss left her penniless and in debt, she begged that her children be temporarily committed. The Magistrate placed them in the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, with instructions that they be committed to an institution.

Took an Axe to His Landlady.

Henry Bohn, thirty-nine years old, has boarded for some time at the house of Mrs. Matilda Varns, 534 Clinton Street, Hoboken. He got behind in his payments, and yesterday Mrs. Varns notified him that he must pay or leave. Bohn went out and drank. When he returned he assaulted Mrs. Varns with an axe, striking her on the head. Mrs. Varns dodged and was only slightly injured. Before Bohn could renew the attack he was seized by Mrs. Minnie Geisler, a visitor, and between them the women succeeded in disarming Bohn. He was locked up on a charge of atrocious assault.

Royal Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The following letter seems to show that if women should to any extent take up the practice of smoking, a certain style of dress reform would have to follow, and every woman have her own pockets for carrying her necessary belongings

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I should like to ask you if you do not think that liberty in this country is becoming license? I consider myself a broad-minded man, but there are certain points where I draw the line. I was smoking in one of the Broadway cars the other day when I was surprised to have a woman sitting beside me ask for a light. Now I have handed my cigar to every Tom, Dick and Harry in town to get a light—such being the democratic custom of these United States—but I must say I object to giving it to a woman. Really, it wouldn't be quite the thing, you know. On this occasion I fished a matchbox from my pocket, handed it to this woman, and she took a match.

This is a free country, and I have no objection to women smoking if they wish to, but I do say they had better carry their own matchboxes. It is only by accident that you will find a man without a match somewhere about him. Then, again, I dislike cigarettes. This woman sat on the windward side of me, and all her smoke blew directly into my face. I won't have a cigarette smoked in my business establishment, and I don't care to have my smoke in the car spoiled by them. How would it do to have a sign in the cars: "Ladies smoking cigarettes will please occupy the rear seats?"

The letter is signed "A Believer in Women's Rights, but Not Their Impositions."

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The paint on the sign looks old, and the name probably is not new, but its appropriateness is such that it could be imagined to have been adopted since the passage of the Raines law. It is the Oasis Hotel, and if there is not a steady stream of guests at its doors on Sunday it must be because the proprietor has omitted to provide a reception for them that would carry out the expectations aroused by the name of the hotel.

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A Dutchman who is visiting this country for the first time was surprised to find so few relics of old New-Amsterdam in the American metropolis. "Why," said he, "with the exception of a few names of streets and public squares there is nothing to remind one that New-York was once a flourishing Dutch possession. The Dutch family names to be found in the directory are the principal relic of these grand old days, when Holland was mistress of the seas."

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A conductor on a Chambers Street cross-town car was complaining, the other day, of passengers who board the Chambers Street cars a block or two from Broadway, and ask for a transfer to the Broadway cable cars. "You would be surprised," he said "to learn of the number of people who are too lazy to walk the distance from Park Row to Broadway. Not only that, but it often happens that people who get on the car at Park Row hand me a two-dollar bill, and ask me for the Broadway transfer. It is really enough to try the patience of an angel. I sometimes have barely time enough to give these people their change, and yet how little trouble it would be for them to get change before boarding the car."

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President Wilson of the Board of Health has often deplored the fact that the name "pesthouse" should have become attached to the hospitals for contagious diseases on North Brother Island. The word has a terrifying sound to every one, as it invariably recalls impressions of pesthouses formed by reading novelists' descriptions of such places. Very few citizens obtain the privilege of visiting North Brother Island, and it is doubtful if many court the privilege. Yet a visit to the island is interesting. The plant is complete in itself. Every device known to sanitary science for coping with contagious diseases and preventing their spread is employed. The facilities for caring for patients there are infinitely superior to those at the command of wealthy householders. All things, from the disinfecting plant to the kitchens, suggest perfect cleanliness and order. Plenty of light and air make the wards reasonably bright and cheerful.

"Smallpox, and, in fact, all contagious diseases, have lost half their terror for me since I inspected North Brother Island," said a citizen the other day. "There had always been in my mind a frightful dread of smallpox and infectious fevers, chiefly from an idea that I might be sent to the 'pesthouse.' To go there, it seemed to me, was almost worse than death itself. Now all is changed, and there does not remain in my mind the slightest fear of 'North Brother Island.' In fact, it is a pleasant, breeze-swept place, where one might pleasantly spend the period of convalescence in perfect rest and quiet."

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The rapidity with which Italian barber's shops have multiplied all over town has revolutionized the shaving industry. The business has been almost entirely in the hands of Germans, and an Italian barber's shop was a rarity a few years ago. Now the barbers' shops owned and manned by Italians vastly outnumber those owned by Germans. On all the chief thoroughfares, the Italian shops, or "tonsorial parlors," as a majority of them are designated, abound. In the hours during which these shops are open for business there has been a great change. The Italian barbers keep later hours than their German competitors, and many of their shops are open until midnight and do a fair business. There is one shop on Third Avenue which is kept open all Saturday night and Sunday until 1 P. M., at which hour the law requires all barber's shops in this city to close.

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"Mr. Papa, Boots and Shoes," is the sign in front of a cobbler's shop in a basement.

Arrested When Picking Up Money.

Frank O'Neill of 532 West Forty-ninth Street, Joseph Ferindi of 190 Hester Street, Samuel Margenlander of 232 Stanton Street, and Charles Cohn of 118 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, newsboys, whose ages range between thirteen and sixteen years, were arrested last night while picking up pennies at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street which had been thrown to the street by people on the balconies of the Casino. They were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, and later were sent to the Gerry society's rooms They will be arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court this morning on charges of disorderly conduct, because a crowd had collected and watched them and about forty other newsboys struggling upon the sidewalk for possession of the money. Every night in the past few weeks money has been thrown from the balconies of the Casino, and large crowds have congregated to see the boys struggling to capture the coins. The police made no effort to ascertain who it was that made a practice of throwing the money from the balconies.

The Bovic Safe in Port.

The White Star freighter Bovic arrived in port yesterday morning. The Captain of the steamship Buffalo, which arrived Sunday, had reported that the Bovic overhauled him on Thursday, but that on Saturday, about eighty miles east of Nantucket Shoals he overtook and passed her, the Bovic making barely steerage way. It was learned on the Bovic's arrival yesterday that she had sustained no injury to her machinery, as feared, but had slowed down on account of overheated journals.

E. Fiflinger May Have Drowned.

A man supposed to be E. Fiflinger of 306 West Eleventh Street, this city, was drowned Sunday evening while bathing opposite the Atlantic Hotel, at South Beach, S. I. His body was recovered at midnight, Coroner Silvie of Port Richmond was notified, and he had the body removed to his morgue.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Our Summer Floor

(which is our 7th floor)

this year, has been the rendezvous for artistic people, who secure many inexpensive novelties.

We still have some samples left, in willow, rattan, denim, and enamel furniture, also mirror hangings and cushions, which we now offer at greatly reduced prices to clear that floor for Fall novelties.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

NOTICE.

We have this day disposed of our entire stock of Ready

Tuesday
August 25-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

A QUESTION OF MINUTES

DISPUTE BETWEEN THE SHERIFF AND A RECEIVER.

Each Says He Is Entitled to Possession of the Jewelry Stock of S. F. Myers & Co.—The Receiver's Order, It Is Said, Was Signed About Two Minutes Before the Sheriff Closed the Store on an Attachment for $70,400.

The question as to whether the Sheriff or the receiver, Louis Clark, Jr., has the right to the possession of the stock of S. F. Myers & Co., wholesale jewelers at 48 and 50 Maiden Lane, was before Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court yesterday, and was productive of a long and peculiar argument, in which two and one-half minutes played an important part.

The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company obtained on Aug. 13, in the Supreme Court, a warrant of attachment against S. F. Myers & Co. for $70,400 on the allegation that the firm had made a false statement in writing of its condition for the purpose of procuring credit. The warrant was issued to the Sheriff, who took possession of the firm's place of business. An application was made to the same court about the same time for the appointment of a receiver for the firm, and Louis Clark, Jr., was appointed. The question now is, who has priority.

Benjamin N. Cardozo, representing the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, stated that the warrant of attachment was obtained at 11:30 o'clock of the morning in question, and was given to Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney at 11:45 o'clock. He at once proceeded to the store, when he placed a keeper at the door and asked for the person in charge. He was referred to Superintendent Lightston, on the second floor of the store, and served on him the warrant. He then looked up at the clock, which stood at 12:10 P. M. He sat down at the desk and indorsed the papers with 12:10 P. M. as the time of service of the papers. He said it took him five minutes to go from the door, where he placed the keeper, to the second floor, so that he actually took possession at 12:05 o'clock P. M. All this is set out in the affidavit of Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney.

It appears also that the time of the entry of the order appointing the receiver is marked in the County Clerk's office as 12:05 P. M. Mr. Cardozo says that a comparison was made between the clocks in the office of S. F. Myers & Co. and the one in the County Clerk's office, and it showed that the Myers clock was two and one-half minutes faster than the County Clerk's clock, and, therefore, all things considered, the Sheriff was really that small amount of time in advance of the receiver.

But Mr. Cardozo did not stand alone on this small amount of time. He said that physical possession was not necessary, and that, as between the creditor in actual possession and the receiver in constructive possession, the benefit should be given to the former. There was no doubt, he said, that the warrant of attachment was at least issued prior to the order for the receiver, and the latter's bond was not filed until the next day.

The counsel for the Sheriff then said that the Sheriff wanted protection through the court by an order that would shut off all suit against him by the receiver. He said that if it was a question as to title, the matter should be tried by a Sheriff's jury. He also wanted a bond from the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company that would protect him.

Mr. Cardozo said that while he might be ready to give a bond if the court decided in his favor, he did not see why this burden should be put upon his client.

Benjamin Einstein then made the argument for the receiver. He said that this was a matter of great importance, because, if the attachment of $70,400 prevailed, all the other creditors would be shut out, as the stock seized, if sold by the Sheriff, would not bring more than about one-third of its value. As to the matter of time, he said that he had applied for the receiver, and, while he would not give his source of information, he was credibly informed that as he went into court to get his order, the man with the attachment was just leaving. He told of his difficulty in getting the order to the County Clerk's office for entry, which was made at 12:05 P. M. As at least twenty minutes had elapsed, the order for the receiver had been signed at 11:45 A. M. He said that the order was effective from the time it was signed, and that there was no provision in law requiring an order of this kind to be entered.

Mr. Einstein said that while the contention of the other side was based only on the affidavit of Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney, he had several affidavits which disproved it. Two of these were the affidavits of Corkey and Foley, the two watchers who went to S. F. Myers & Co.'s place of business with Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney, and who are now in charge. They swear that they did not go direct to the place, but that they stopped to watch a fight at Fulton and Nassau Streets. They state positively that they got to the store at 12:08 P. M., and that it took Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney only one minute at the outside to go from the door to the second floor. This would make the arrival hour 12:07 P. M., and give the receiver an advantage of at least two minutes. Mr. Einstein contended, however, that the case should not stand on this, but that the receiver's appointment should date from the hour when he says the Justice signed it, 11:45 A. M.

Justice Pryor said it was his opinion that this was really the question, the time of the signing of the receiver's order, and not the hour of the entry. He said that if he came to the conclusion that this was really the question, he would send the matter to a referee.

TRANSFERS OF POLICEMEN.

Chief Conlin to Send Out Roundsmen on Bicycles.

Chief Conlin transferred the following Sergeants yesterday:

John Hamilton, from Mercer Street to Fifth Street; Francis J. Kear, from Mercer Street to East Thirty-fifth Street; Robert A. Tighe, from Mercer Street to Charles Street; Charles A. Albertson of Charles Street, Edward Walling of Fifth Street, and Orville A. Todd of East Thirty-fifth Street to the Mercer Street Station.

The Chief detailed these patrolmen as Acting Roundsmen: Thomas J. Kelleher of Leonard Street to West Sixty-eighth Street; Jeremiah Murphy of East Twenty-second Street to West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Peter Fitzsimmons of East Twenty-second Street to West Forty-seventh Street, and Charles T. Miller of Macdougal Street to West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The Chief of Police also detailed two Roundsmen to do duty on bicycles in plain dress. They are John Lake of West Sixty-eighth Street and Patrick Meehan of West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Both were transferred to the Central Office. These Roundsmen, like others, will be sent into various precincts as occasion requires, and will go upon their bicycles in plain clothes, instead of upon foot in uniform. This is a new departure, and it opens the way for a series of valuable reports to the Chief. The Chief believes that the men on bicycles in plain dress will be able to do much toward enforcing discipline among the patrolmen.

The Chief also changed around fourteen patrolmen to fill vacancies.

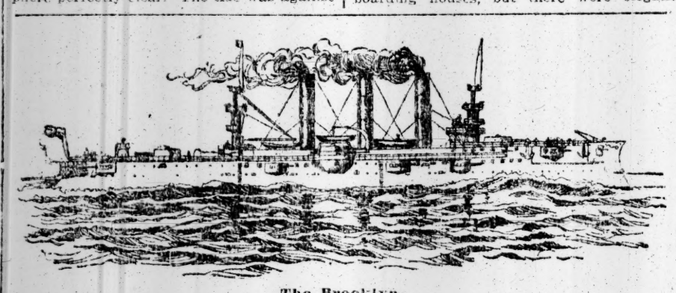
NEARLY TWENTY-ONE KNOTS.

Great Speed of the Cruiser Brooklyn on Her Preliminary Trial.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—In the preliminary or practice trial to-day the cruiser Brooklyn developed an average speed closely approximating 21 knots. There were, of course, no official figures which could have any impartial or valuable bearing. Watches were held by all the officers aboard, and also by those members of the Government Trial Board, and close calculations were made from buoy to buoy in the run of 83 knots. A comparison of these different figures showed an agreement that the cruiser had averaged a few-hundredths less than 21 knots. The computations ranged from 20.95 to 20.99, the majority, however, settling on 20.97.

The trial was made over the Government official trial course from off Cape Ann, Mass., to a point off Cape Porpoise, Me., and return. The measured distance between the two points is 41½ knots, this making the full run of 83 knots, excluding the turn.

The Brooklyn, which had lain all night off Boston Light, weighed anchor shortly after 9 o'clock this morning and proceeded to Cape Ann, a distance of about 25 miles. Edwin S. Cramp, the member of the shipbuilding firm who is in charge of the vessel, was not exactly satisfied with the reports from the engine room when the imaginary starting line from Cape Ann was crossed, and the big ship made a wide turn and came back. The signal was then given, and the cruiser on her second attempt sped across the line at a rapid rate at 11:10 o'clock. The water was comparatively smooth, the wind light, and the atmosphere perfectly clear. The tide was against



The Brooklyn.

the vessel on the outward run and with it on a portion of the return. Five buoys marked the intermediate stages of the course, and as each buoy was passed it was seen that the cruiser was moving at a rate beyond 20½ knots. Those on board could scarcely realize that the vessel was cutting the water at this high rate of speed.

There was no perceptible vibration, and the big cruiser was carrying herself so steadily that the rapid motion was, as stated, seemingly unnoticeable. The outward run of 41½ knots to Cape Porpoise was covered in an average time of 20.66 knots, and picking up somewhat after the turn, the speed was increased, and the average on the return run to Cape Ann was raised to 21.28. This made the general average of the full run 20.97 knots per hour. The engines worked superbly at all stages of the run, and the officers of the vessel believe she will on her official trip on Wednesday add at least a half knot to her record of to-day.

Mr. Edwin S. Cramp, after the return to-day, expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the behavior of the cruiser, but would make no prediction as to the possibilities of the official test on Wednesday.

DESTROYED BY THE SAVAGES.

Tragic Fate of the Cooper Exploring Expedition on the Inamburi River.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The State Department has received from Consul Jastramenski, at Callao, Peru, a report regarding the rumored loss of an exploring party in the Inamburi River region, led by an American named Cooper. Learning of the rumor, which has been cabled to the country, the Consul called on Consular Agent Meier, at Hollende, to transmit all the information he could secure. Meier forwarded to him a newspaper containing a letter from Puna, dated July 24, announcing the return there of two Germans, who had been with Cooper at the Santo Domingo mine, which they had reached July 10. Their report was substantially as follows:

The party, consisting of Cooper and seven others, after travelling for ten days along the Inamburi, lost all reckoning. For two more days they walked at random through the dense forests, and on the succeeding night, when in a half famished state, they were aroused by the wild cries of savages belonging to the numerous Campa tribes. They had barely time to prepare for defense when the savages attacked them. The party fought with their rifles as best they could, till four of their number having fallen, the two Germans sought safety in flight. For some time, as they made their way off in the darkness, they heard the repeated cracks of Cooper's rifle, but it was their belief that he was finally captured by the savages.

The Consul is still engaged in investigating the occurrence.

SHE DRANK HER ALE AT THE BAR.

Girl Cyclist in Rahway Amazed Loungers in Chamberlain's.

RAHWAY, N. J., Aug. 24.—A petite female figure in natty bicycle costume entered Chamberlain's saloon on Cherry street to-day, and, with a toss of her head, ordered a bottle of Bass's ale. The genial bartender began to wrap the bottle in a paper, but she said:

"Please pull the cork."

The men that were in the saloon at the time looked at each other and then at the maiden. In a short time the bottle was emptied and a half dollar flipped on the bar. The bartender made the change. She mounted her wheel and soon was out of sight up Irvington Street, toward St. George's Avenue.

Eddy's Boston Kite Experiment.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—William A. Eddy, who intended to make experiments in taking photographs of this city to-day from mid-air, by means of a camera hoisted by a team of tailless kites, was obliged to abandon his plans this afternoon on account of the light wind, but will try again to-morrow morning. Late this afternoon he sent up several lighter kites, by means of which he makes a number of experiments as to the temperatures at various heights.

Mexicans Deny an American Bail.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS, Mexico, Aug. 24.—There is considerable excitement among Americans over the imprisonment of Jerry McCarthy, an American passenger conductor, employed by the Mexican International Railroad. McCarthy's train ran over and killed a Mexican two months ago. About ten days ago McCarthy was arrested and placed in jail, charged with being responsible for the accident. Bail is denied him, and he must remain in confinement until after trial.

Glanders Among Newark Horses.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—Dr. Wemer Runge of the Board of Health is still searching for horses afflicted with the glanders. He found two cases in the stables of Russell & Kuhlman yesterday, and the animals will be killed to-morrow. The Mallein test was applied to twenty-two horses in quarantined stables yesterday. The doctor suspects half a dozen of them have the disease. Most of the horses belong to peddlers.

RESTRICTED HOTEL LAND

BUYERS OF THE ST. JAMES PROPERTY MEET WITH AN OBSTACLE.

Upon a Strip of Land Five Feet Wide They Cannot Build Under Garrett Storms's Deed—The Restrictions He Made Nearly Fifty Years Ago Still in Force—Builders of a Tall Building Will Probably Not Attempt to Overcome Them.

Garrett Storms was a large owner of real estate in New-York fifty years ago. He was descended from an old Knickerbocker family, and was connected by marriage with the Livingstons. He owned all the land lying between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth Streets and Broadway and Sixth Avenue. He sold this entire tract in 1848 to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the deeds stipulating that the purchasers, their successors, or purchasers from them, should never build within five feet of the sidewalk line of any of the lots on Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, or Twenty-sixth Streets.

The neighborhood about Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway was very different then from what it has been during the memory of the present generation. There were no big stores or huge hotels there then. The side streets were not full of boarding houses, but there were elegant residences in the neighborhood. To preserve the fine appearance of the street as one of residences was the purpose of the restriction.

Although the conditions of the neighborhood have changed since Mr. Storms sold the property, and none of his descendants or heirs are residents where their houses could be injured by the abrogation of the restrictions, the clause in the deeds is as binding as ever. Consequently the proprietors of the office building which it is proposed to erect on the site of the St. James Hotel, at Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway, at a cost of $1,250,000, will have to pay taxes forever on a five-foot strip of land which they cannot use.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company sold the land to Mr. Spofford, and the Spofford estate has just transferred it to the projectors of the new office building. Each sale carried with it the original restrictions, and when the latest sale was made the lawyers examined the deed very carefully to see if the restrictive clause could be evaded. There is one saving feature. The restriction is so worded, the lawyers say, whether by accident or intent, that it does not apply to the corner lots. The new building, therefore, may cover the entire Broadway front of the lot and extend back on Twenty-sixth Street the depth of the corner lot. The lawyers could not find any relief from Mr. Storms's deed further than this.

The courts have set aside restrictions as obsolete when it can clearly be shown that the occasion for them has passed. Prohibition against the carrying on of certain disagreeable trades on the land conveyed in a deed have been, when the neighborhood has become wholly changed in character and the obnoxious trade is carried on in the vicinity, upset by the courts, on the ground that the reason for them has ceased. In the present case the lawyers decided that the question whether the courts would uphold a violation of the restrictions is so doubtful as to make it unwise to erect a building costing over $1,000,000 on land where it might be decided that the owners had no right to build. As the matter could only be settled in court by a suit after the building had been begun, it is understood that the provisions of Mr. Storms's deed will be observed.

"PROMOTERS" AT ODDS.

Men Interested in the St. James Property Proceed Against J. L. Martin.

The plans for an office building structure, fifteen stories high, on the St. James site, are ready, and the three mortgages on the property, involving between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, have been arranged. All the parties interested are in a state of tranquil expectation, excepting four gentlemen who are designated by certain lawyers as "promoters."

These so-called "promoters" are quarreling among themselves, it is said, and at least three of them, H. Durant Cheever, Charles A. Cheever, and Wright W. Bowles, are of the opinion that the fourth, John L. Martin, has not made a proper division, under their agreement, of the commissions he is supposed by them to have derived from the sale of the property and from other negotiations preceding the proposition for the present building scheme.

The first three gentlemen named figure as complainants in an application made to Supreme Court Justice Beach yesterday for an injunction restraining John L. Martin from collecting any commissions or other emoluments resulting from his or anybody else's efforts to bring about the transfer of land and the erection of the building projected.

According to G. M. Brooks, the complainants interested themselves with John L. Martin in the transactions which resulted in the transfer of the property from Thomas L. Pearsall and Everett P. Wheeler, trustees of the Spofford estate, to the St. James Company. The complainants and defendants, it is said, were also interested in the formation of the company and other subsequent proceedings.

However all this may be, the fact remains that the complainants were deeply interested in Martin's doings, he being the active "talking promoter," as alleged, and they allege that he said the promotion profits had not been as great as expected. He offered his associates, it is said, $5,000 as their share. This they refused to accept, and it is stated that the reason for their refusal is that they had anticipated a share in at least $100,000.

The application for an injunction restraining Martin was granted by Justice Beach, who made it returnable next Friday.

Tried to Abduct Two Young Women.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 24.—Misses Sadie White and Emily Bergin of this city spent Sunday afternoon at Wellview Lake, and when they started home they accepted an invitation to ride with a man named Porter and one called "Teddy" Wells. The men drove into the woods, and the girls jumped from the wagon, and although they were badly bruised, and their clothing torn, fled to the nearest house, where assistance was obtained. The men are likely to be arrested.

TORPEDO BOATS FOR PUGET SOUND.

Shipbuilders Invited to Make Bids for Their Construction.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Aug. 24.—The Navy Department has invited shipbuilders on Puget Sound to bid for the construction of one or more torpedo boats, for which provision was made by Congress last Spring. The firms having the invitation under advisement are the Puget Sound Engineering Works of this place, Moran Brothers' Company of Seattle, and the Everett Steel Barge Company of Everett, Washington. Bids will be opened in Washington City early in September.

Moran Brothers' Company of Seattle is at present engaged in the construction of a 220-ton torpedo catcher for the navy, and has nearly completed the building of the new revenue cutter Golden Gate. The Puget Sound Engineering Works of Port Townsend have recently built two revenue cutters of high speed. The Everett Steel Barge Company is comparatively new in this section, but is an offshoot of the establishment at Duluth, Minn.

The Navy Department will probably find the bids from Puget Sound centred on the 101-foot boats. These craft have single screws driven by triple-expansion engines of 850 horse-power. Two torpedo tubes are carried on deck and placed in the midship fore-and-aft line. The tubes are 14.2 inches in diameter. They train on either side. There is no stern tube.

Two conning towers are provided, and a fourteen-foot dinghy constitutes the only boat. On the forward conning tower is mounted a one-pounder rapid-fire gun. This is the only piece carried.

There are two boilers of the water-tube type. They measure about 6 feet square. The fireroom is placed between the boilers and is provided with a blower engine. The make of boiler used is left to the contractor, but the specifications stipulate that if the boilers prove unsatisfactory inside of a year following the acceptance of the vessel the contractor must furnish a new boiler of different make.

The crew of these 101-foot boats will consist of one Lieutenant, one engineer, and eight men. The officer's quarters will measure about 8 feet square and are in the forward part of the vessel. In this space are two transom seats after the fashion of the lower berths of a sleeping car. The transoms make up for a bed.

The crew quarters are well aft. They are provided with eight folding bunks, which resemble the upper bunks in a tourist sleeper. In the open space between the bunks at least six additional men could be berthed, if desired, in hammocks.

The 101-foot boats must develop on trial twenty knots per hour. The designs of the craft are very much admired in marine circles in this section, and no doubt is expressed by those who have studied the features that the boats will come up to the requirements. The design was drawn up by the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department.

The British naval station at Esquimault, B. C., which is distant about thirty miles from here, maintains as a part of the defense system of the place two third-class torpedo boats. The speed of the British boats is about seventeen knots. When not cruising the British boats are housed under sheds overhanging one of the naval docks. The sight of these British torpedo boats dashing over to the American side of Puget Sound every now and then is a familiar one. The United States does not at present possess a single torpedo boat in this section, nor is there a gun in position anywhere on Puget Sound for the protection of its cities. This state of affairs, however, soon promises to be remedied.

DETECTIVES MISGUIDED BY ZEAL.

Arrested a Reporter Down Town and Took Him to Police Headquarters.

A reporter was detailed on an assignment yesterday that called him to see a prominent Wall Street broker. Two of Capt. O'Brien's detectives, Taylor and Slansky, saw him coming out of the broker's office. Something about him looked suspicious to their vigilant eyes, and they followed him to the Stock Exchange. He quickly emerged from the Stock Exchange, and they followed him to the Trinity Building. This was discouraging. Taylor shook his head.

"It's no use," he said. "There ain't no bankers nor brokers in the Trinity Building. We won't get him for anything to-day."

"Let's wait a bit," said Slansky. "We might get something to hold him on."

So they kept close behind their unconscious victim as he walked up Broadway. Suddenly Taylor's eyes sparkled with delight.

"See," he whispered, "he's after diamonds. Oh, Lordy, we'll make the capture of our lives. Slansky, we'll be made Sergeants for this. Say, he's going for them diamonds."

Sure enough, the reporter was going into an office building near Maiden Lane in which several diamond merchants had offices. In a trice the detectives arranged their plans. Slansky would go inside and see the crime perpetrated, whatever it was. Taylor would stay outside and see that no accomplices of the criminal entered the building, and when he came out the two were to close on him.

The detectives had another disappointment awaiting them. The prisoner to be went by all the diamond offices as if he did not see them and entered a law office. But they were bound to have a prisoner. When the reporter came out Slansky nodded to Taylor, and they grabbed at the reporter's arms. The reporter did not, like a law-abiding citizen, yield prompt obedience to the representatives of the law. He had reason. Detective Taylor was in plain clothes, and the least bit shabby clothes, too. The prisoner did not have time to see his captor's gold watch chain, stout enough to hold a yacht to its moorings. He saw a hat somewhat the worse for wear, a soiled collar and tie, and a dirty shirt. Humiliating as it may seem to the detective, the newspaper man took him for a street beggar.

"I've nothing for you," he said. "Get away, will you!" as the grasp on his coat sleeve tightened.

Detective Taylor declared that he was an officer, and produced his badge. Detective Slansky and another plain-clothes sleuth here appeared, and the reporter offered no resistance. He was forced to accompany the detectives to Police Headquarters.

The proceedings at Headquarters were short. The Sergeant at the desk had somewhat more penetration than Taylor and his side partner, and the reporter was not shown to a cell. He was vouched for as a respectable citizen by one of the Police Commissioners who was in the building, and was at once released.

CHASED A THIEF IN A SEWER.

Boy Fugitive Followed 300 Feet and Dragged Out Insensible.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 24.—Patrolman Charles Kirby chased into a sewer a boy thief named Herbert Burgess, thirteen years old, Sunday night. He had stolen some money, and when he saw the officer he ran into the sewer opening.

The patrolman chased him 300 feet, and found him in the filth overcome by gas.

He dragged the boy out, and then went back with a lighted lantern in search of the money and found two bank bills.

Everything Ready to Fire a House.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—Christopher Acker, who lived in a handsome cottage with a woman supposed to be his wife, but who Justice Dodd says Acker swore was not his wife, but Matilda Gaskil, accuses her of intending to burn the cottage. Policemen found barrels of paper under stairways soaked with oil and gasoline, and arrested her. She was held to the Grand Jury in $1,000 bail by Justice Dodd to-day.

TWO MINUTES OF ANGUISH

TROLLEY CAR PLUNGES DOWN CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN.

Brakes Wouldn't Work, and 120 Fear-Stricken Passengers Felt the Car Accelerate Its Speed Until It Ran a Mile a Minute, Shot a High Trestle, and Jumped a Curve, the Force of the Flight Partly Broken—Thirty Injured.

FREDERICK, Md., Aug. 24.—One hundred and twenty persons had a fearful ride down the Catoctin Mountain grade in a trolley car, which was beyond the motorman's control, last night. At Mercer's curve, the car jumped the track and went down an embankment, turning over on its side with a crash and finally coming to a stop against a fence.

The passengers had a marvelous escape. No one was killed and but three were seriously injured. Necessarily, all the occupants of the car were more or less bruised and cut, and thirty of them reported some pronounced injury.

The new electric railway between Frederick and Braddock Heights, at the top of the Catoctin Mountain, was opened for traffic last Monday. Everything worked smoothly until last night. Open car No. 10, with a seating capacity of 48, but with the aisles and platforms crowded, until 110 passengers and a few company employes were crowded thereon, started from the top of the mountain about 6:30 o'clock.

Few of those on board had ever witnessed such a scene of nature as the view of the Heights presented, lit with a setting sun. Scarcely had the car started down the mountain when the motorman lost control of it.

Four men manned and applied the brakes, but, unfortunately, the rear brakes failed to make connections, and onward sped the car, propelled by its own momentum and increasing in speed every second. As the car flew onward it attained a speed of at least fifty miles an hour, according to the statement of Motorman Mantz. The shrieking of the passengers added to the horror of the situation.

Among the passengers were old and young, mothers and fathers, with little children on their laps, and a few mothers held babies in their arms. Seats cracked and broke down. The glass in the doors was broken, and fell with a crash. Hats were whirled from the heads of passengers, and every moment the danger increased.

A mile from the summit a trestling 400 feet long and 45 feet high, spanning a ravine, was to be crossed. Down and over the viaduct the flying car sped.

The car went on at full speed until it struck Mercer's curve, which was too sharp for the car, going at such headway, to round safely. As the car struck the curve it jumped the track and ran about a hundred yards on the cross ties. This impeded its progress very materially. The wheels plowed through the ties and ground until the car tumbled down an embankment, which, fortunately, was only about seven feet deep. The car went over on its side with a crash, and almost stood on its top. A fence near by prevented it from going entirely over.

The whole thing had occurred in two minutes.

The groans and screams of the frightened and injured men, women, and children were fearful. The car was almost a complete wreck, iron bars were twisted, the woodwork smashed, the roof jammed in, and the seats broken. All those who were hurt to any extent are residents of Frederick.

Every farmer in the vicinity threw his house open for the use of the injured, and as the unfortunates were carried out they were taken over to porches and into the cool bedrooms, where the doctors, who were early on the scene, gave them attention.

Thomas Anderson, a traveling salesman for a New-York firm, had a broken hip and badly sprained back. Charles Schroeder, Baker Albert Smith, Miss Annie Buckles, and Mrs. Frank Brookey were also badly injured, two of them internally.

Thirty others were cut and bruised.

MEAN JOKE BY AN ADVERTISEMENT.

Hundreds Sent to Obtain a Good Position as Watchman.

Frank Yarrington of 50 Jewett Avenue, Jersey City, and many poor persons out of work were yesterday victimized by a heartless joke, the humor of which it is difficult to discover. Some person whose identity is unknown placed the following advertisement in a newspaper, published in this city, Sunday morning:

"Watchmen—Two steady, sober night watchmen; $18 and $20 will be paid to the right parties. Call Monday, Frank Yarrington, 50 Jewett Avenue, Jersey City."

The house specified is occupied by a family named Seyrasset. Mr. and Mrs. Yarrington board with them. Mr. Yarrington did not insert the advertisement and knew nothing about it until Sunday afternoon, when a man and woman called, the man hoping to secure one of the positions. When told the advertisement was a hoax the woman burst into tears. She said that her husband was out of work, and they had used the money intended for their Sunday dinner to pay their fares from Paterson, where they lived, to Jersey City.

Applicants for places as watchmen began to call on Mr. Yarrington yesterday morning as early as 6:30 o'clock. The stream continued until noon, and Mrs. Yarrington said that fully 300 persons called, although her husband, when he went to his business, posted on the gate this notice: "No more help needed."

Some of those who called were very angry over the hoax, and if they could have laid hands on its author he would have fared badly. Mr. Yarrington has no idea who the person is.

SISTER MARY IRENE'S SUCCESSOR.

Sister Teresa Vincent to Have Charge of the Foundling Hospital.

The successor to the late Sister Mary Irene, Sister Superior and directress at the Foundling Hospital, has been appointed by Mother Mary Rose, Superioress of the mother house of the Sisters of Charity of Mount St. Vincent.

The new head of the hospital is Sister Teresa Vincent, who was Secretary of the hospital and first assistant to the late directress. The appointment will provoke no cavil, as Sister Teresa Vincent is very popular with all the Sisters of Charity and the ladies identified with the institution. She is thoroughly familiar with the work and needs of the hospital.

The new directress has been a Sister of Charity since 1861, and was for six years in the academy of St. Peter's Church. She went to the Foundling Hospital in 1869.

Bottom of a Coal Shaft on Fire.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 24.—A dispatch to State Mine Inspector Haselting to-day states that the Jumbo Mine at Oakdale, Athens County, is on fire, and asks for his assistance. The fire is at the bottom of the shaft, and will be difficult to put out. No miners are shut in by the flames. It is a large mine, and reported last month that it employed 137 miners. The loss will be great.

DOCTOR-EDITOR BRUSH'S FABLE.

Intimates that a Republican Jackass Kicked His Paper to Death.

A Republican newspaper of Mount Vernon died the other day. It had been edited by Dr. E. F. Brush, a well-known and well-to-do citizen, who has been trying for some time to oppose the regular Republican machine in Mount Vernon. He established The Sentinel to aid his endeavor to attain his political ambitions.

That Dr. Brush is tired of his experience as editor and politician may be inferred from an announcement that appeared in the final issue of his paper.

It is entitled "A Fable," and is as follows:

"With this issue the publication of The Sentinal ceases.

"Once there was a Boy who wanted to pat a Jackass. After many earnest solicitations he was permitted to enter the stall where his Majesty, the Jackass, received his provender.

"Several months later the fond parent went up stairs to see the Boy, and the Boy asked:

"'Father, do I look badly?' The old man said,

"'You are not quite as handsome as you were, but you know a great deal more.'

"With sincere, heartfelt thanks to all our friends, and a Christian forgiveness to all our enemies, the curtain is rung down, the lights are out and the show is over.

"Any one who has not received his money's worth will please call at the office of the proprietor, where he will get one hundred cents on the dollar."

RAG DOLL CONTAINED $580 IN BILLS.

Mrs. Ferguson's Money Was Tossed About the Street by Children.

Mrs. Ferguson of 279 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, was given $580 by her son to deposit in a bank Saturday. She started for the bank, having carefully tied the money in a piece of rag. The bank closed early Saturday, and Mrs. Ferguson, unable to make the deposit, started for home. When she reached home she discovered that her parcel of money was gone.

Oscar Waller, a lad, found the tied-up rag, and he and some of his companions played ball with it until they became tired. He then gave it to a child, who played with it as a doll until her father, James McLaughlin, took it from her to throw it away. As he was about to toss it into the street he heard something crackle, and, untying it, found the money.

Young Waller, who had given the rag to McLaughlin's child, demanded his share of the money, and while they were quarreling over it Mrs. Ferguson heard them. When she ascertained what the quarrel was about, she demanded the money. Waller gave her the share that had been given to him, but she had to threaten McLaughlin with arrest before he would give up the remainder of the money. Mrs. Ferguson then gave Waller $30, but refused to give McLaughlin a cent. Waller gave McLaughlin's child $5, and this ended the quarrel over the rag doll.

IMPROVEMENTS AT BELLEVUE.

The Wood Museum to be Made More Easy of Access.

Silas C. Croft, the President of the Department of Charities, said yesterday that he was fully aware of the criticisms which had been passed on the present state of Dr. Wood's museum.

"To some extent," said Mr. Croft, "these criticisms are justified by the actual state of affairs. Part of the plaster ceiling has fallen in and we are replacing it as rapidly as possible with a permanent metal ceiling. The last Legislature gave us $1,000,000 to put the buildings of the Department of Charities in repair. Part of this sum we intend to use in fixing up the Wood Museum, especially in providing it with an elevator, which it has not hitherto had.

"I do not know how valuable the Wood Museum has hitherto been to medical men. All that we know is that the medical students attached to Bellevue Hospital have not taken advantage of it; perhaps on account of the difficulty of climbing four or five flights of stairs.

"We have plenty of room in Bellevue Hospital to display the Wood collection properly, and when the improvements have been made every one who has an interest in the exhibits will be able to see them without trouble."

COAT LINING FILLED WITH GOODS.

Smuggler Detected While Landing from the Spaarndam.

Charles Witley of 1,000 Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia, was observed as he was leaving the ship Spaarndam at Hoboken Sunday by Customs Inspector Donohue.

Mr. Witley carried on his arm an overcoat which seemed to be altogether too heavy for the season. He gave the overcoat to a friend who greeted him on the dock, and then returned to the steamer to superintend the inspection of his baggage.

The man who received the coat sauntered slowly up the dock, and was about to go through the gate when Inspector Donohue stopped him. He said he was Gustave Rumpf, Mr. Witley's father-in-law. Inspector Donohue found the lining of the coat to be rather bulky. When it was ripped open two rolls of silk, nine pairs of kid gloves, a child's silk vest, four handkerchiefs, a silver spoon, a silver sugar tong, a match box, and a morocco case were found.

The goods were confiscated, but no arrests were made.

CLAIMS TO HAVE BOUGHT A CHILD.

Mrs. Penny Holds Mrs. Porter's Little Girl by a Bill of Sale.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 24.—Mrs. Ida Porter of Fairfield is trying to recover her four-year-old daughter, who was adopted by Mrs. Ashabel Penny of Black Rock three years ago. Mrs. Porter's husband was at that time poor, and went West. Now Mrs. Porter is able to care for the child and wants it.

Mrs. Penny surprised the authorities to-day by showing a genuine bill of sale of the baby. The consideration is not mentioned. The paper was drawn up by Attorney Howard Joyce, who is now in Yonkers, N. Y., and the money was paid to the child's father before he went West.

Mrs. Penny says she will fight to the end before she will relinquish the little one.

Shot for Making a Noise.

Jacob Hahn of Nichols and Jamaica Avenues, Brooklyn, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Lemon, in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on a charge of having shot George Reilly, seventeen years old, of Hemlock Avenue and Fulton Street. Several young men were returning from Bergen Beach Sunday night, and on arriving at Nichols and Jamaica Avenues they made a noise. Hahn jumped out of bed, seized a shotgun, and fired into the party. The shot struck Reilly in the knee, causing a severe wound. Reilly was taken to St. Mary's Hospital and Hahn was arrested. Henry Kamman, Hahn's employer, furnished bail.

MR. BROOKE AND HIS FEE

NOT PAID IN FULL FOR DEFENDING MRS. FLEMING, HE SAYS.

May Resort to the Courts in Order to Establish His Claim—Those Likely to Know Declare that the Amount Fixed for the Lawyer in the Celebrated Poisoning Case Was $12,500—Attorney Shaw Maintains Nothing Is Owing.

Charles W. Brooke, counsel for Mary Alice Almont Livingston Fleming, recently acquitted of the charge of poisoning her mother, Mrs. Evalina M. Bliss, says that he has not yet been paid the fee agreed on for his services. There is a strong probability that he will have to resort to a suit to establish his claim.

It was reported at one time that the fee was to be $25,000, but this figure is too high. Those likely to know say that the fee was fixed at $12,500. This amount may have been named, but according to the statement made yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Mr. Brooke has not yet been paid in full.

John C. Shaw, the attorney for Mrs. Fleming, says that Mr. Brooke has been paid all that was agreed on, hence the controversy that the courts may be called upon to decide.

Mr. Brooke, though not inclined to discuss the details of the controversy, admitted that he had not been paid the fee that had been fixed.

"It is true," he said, "that I have been paid a portion of the fee on account. Unless there is shown a decent appreciation of my services on behalf of Mrs. Fleming, and my claim is satisfied, I shall resort to such legal means as are necessary to protect myself and enforce my claim."

Mr. Brooke declined to say how much he had received, but it is understood that the amount was $5,000.

Mr. Shaw, through whom Mrs. Fleming obtained possession of the $80,000 which had been on deposit at the office of the City Chamberlain in trust for her, would not admit that there was any controversy between him and Mr. Brooke.

"I am very sorry if there is any controversy between Mr. Brooke and my client, Mrs. Fleming," said Mr. Shaw, "but I do not know of any. I do not care to discuss any claim that is made by Mr. Brooke; that would be entirely discourteous. I will say, however, that Mr. Brooke has been paid in full the fee that was agreed upon. Of course it would be entirely improper for me to say anything about the amount that was paid him."

When Mr. Brooke was told that Mr Shaw had said he had been paid in full, he declared that the statement was not true.

A GREAT SEWER FALLING IN.

Mayor Gleason Asserts Collusion in Its Building.

At the meeting of the Long Island City General Improvement Commission yesterday, it was announced that the big and costly sewer recently put under Broadway in that city was slowly caving in, and that 300,000 brick had already fallen from the upper portions of the arch to the bottom of the sewer. A committee was appointed by the board to investigate the building of this sewer and other transactions of the board which preceded the present one.

Engineer Van Alst of the board stated that an examination of the Broadway sewer had revealed the fact that the bricks were falling from the top of the arch, and that fully 200,000 had already fallen. It will be only a matter of time, he said, when the sewer will cave in. As it is at present, it is dangerous to man and beast.

Assistant Engineer Hastings submitted a report, in which he asserted that to the contractors who built the Broadway sewer, Sheehan & O'Brien, was paid by the old board about $79,000 for the work, in excess of the contract price, and that $30,085.55 was paid to them on account of extras in the paving of Broadway, and that all the extras were really for sewer work. The Assistant Engineer expressed the belief that there was collusion on the part of the Inspectors who passed the work.

Mayor Gleason said it appeared to him that the old board paid out between $150,000 and $200,000 more than it should have paid. He asserted that collusion existed between the Commissioners and the contractors, and not between the Inspectors and some one else. The Mayor urged that an investigation be made at once, and that an expert be employed to make an examination of the accounts of the old board.

After some discussion, Commissioners Dowling and Woods were named a committee to take charge of the investigation, with power to hire an accountant to go over the records. It was also practically decided that, in case the results warrant such action, the matter be laid before the Grand Jury.

A DEFENSE OF GOV. ALTGELD.

Elijah P. Ramsey Denies the Story Told by Mr. Forman.

CARLYLE, Ill., Aug. 24.—Elijah P. Ramsey, a son of the late State Treasurer of Illinois, was very much surprised when informed of the contents of ex-Representative Forman's letter to Gov. Altgeld. He said:

"This is a lie of the first water. Forman is trying to further his interests and injure Altgeld politically. I do not know how he could procure such information, as there is none of that nature to obtain. Immediately after my father's funeral I returned to Springfield. I left there Saturday, Nov. 10, 1894, for my home here, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I locked the vaults in the Treasury before my departure. The combination was known to myself only, not even my father being thus acquainted.

"On the evening of Nov. 12 I returned to Springfield, and the following day Gov. Altgeld, Frederick M. Blount, Carl Mell, and myself entered the office, opened the vaults, and investigated the contents, and if any Altgeld paper was there I would have seen it. No Sir, he did not ext

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

MANAGER McDOEL APPOINTED RECEIVER FOR MONON.

President Samuel Thomas Confident that a Satisfactory Reorganization Can Be Effected—Threats of Litigation That Might Imperil the Property Caused the Proceeding—Called upon to Pay Debts of Another Corporation.

INDIANOPOLIS, Aug. 24.—Suit was filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day asking that a receiver be appointed for the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad, better known as the Monon system. Rumors had been flying thick and fast in railroad circles for the last week to the effect that the Monon was pressed and was liable to go into receivership, but the reports were denied by the Monon officials as fast as they appeared.

This morning Judge Woods came down from Chicago and his appearance was the signal for a fresh outbreak of the rumors. These were confirmed, when, shortly after noon a receivership suit was filed by John T. Mills, Jr., of New-York by his attorney, Harry Crawford of Chicago.

Judge Woods, without a hearing, signed an order appointing William McDoel of Chicago receiver. Mr. Mills, the plaintiff, already has a heavy judgment against the road. Mr. McDoel's bond was placed at $100,000. An answer was filed by E. C. Field for the company. None of the allegations is denied, the railroad "throwing itself on the mercy of the court."

After stating that the company operates 257 miles of road from Chicago to Louisville the complaint says that the company has a lease for 999 years of the Chicago and Western Indiana, under which, it alleges, the Monon owes $1,000,000. The other indebtedness of the road is alleged to be $3,000,000 in 6 per cent bonds, secured by first mortgage on the main line; $2,300,000 in 6 per cent. bonds, secured by first mortgage on the Western branch; $4,750,000 in 6 per cent consolidated bonds, secured by a mortgage upon the entire system; $2,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds, secured by a lien upon the entire system, and $1,000,000 of 5 per cent. equipment bonds, secured by first mortgage upon equipments, &c.

It is alleged that in 1889 and 1890 the Board of Directors, without authority from the stockholders, contrary to law, placed upon each of the $1,500,000 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds indorsements signed by the defendant to guarantee to the bondholders the payment of the principal and interest of such bonds. It is also alleged that the earnings for the year have fallen short $100,000 per month as compared with former years, that dangerous litigation is threatened in three States because of the Monon's inability to meet its obligations, and that unless the court takes prompt custody of the road suits will be brought, attachments issued, the rights of bondholders imperiled, and the earning ability of the road greatly diminished.

The following statement is made by Gen. Samuel Thomas, President of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company, with regard to the receivership:

"The tactics of the litigants in the Beattyville bond suit have compelled the officers of the Monon Company to ask the protection of the court by the appointment of a receiver. Attachments were being served upon its money and its equipment in various States, which threatened to prevent the operation of the road.

"This action is taken in the interest of the present security holders and will maintain the property intact until such time as a reorganization can be arranged. Mr. McDoel, the receiver, has been the General Manager of the company, and is well fitted to care for the property. The present receivership, even upon the Monon, is an extraordinary example, perhaps, of the fact that the railway company has always been abundantly able to pay all of its debts and to earn its fixed charges upon all of its obligations. The interest has never been questioned until the present decision of Judge Watt opened the way to saddle the Monon Company with the debts of another road. It is to-day in better condition physically than ever before, and its capacity for earning money is better. The sole embarrassment of the company arises from the fact that it is now called upon, not to pay its own debts, but to pay the debts of another corporation, for which this company is said to be liable. The step which has been taken of a receivership will put an end to this and all similar dangers of annoyance inherited from past management. A majority of the mortgage bonds of the company are in the hands of friends of the company, and it will be easy to arrange for a foreclosure which will extinguish the alleged claims in connection with the Beattyville suit, and will enable the property to be restored to those at present interested in it, without the sacrifice of any part of their existing values.

"The company has only a trifling amount of bills payable, which were created for the purpose of building the Indianapolis terminals and the Lafayette shops, both of which are used in separate corporations and secure the debt in the interest of the Monon Company, to the value exists in the property to cover the face of every bond which the Monon owes, and leaves a large surplus of value and of earning capacity to be ultimately made available for the stockholders.

"Under these circumstances there is no occasion for any owners of the securities to sacrifice their holding at present prices, which are far below reorganization figures."

Arbitration for Passenger Rates.

Passenger differentials between New-York and Chicago and between New-York, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls will be considered, with the view to adjustment, by the Arbitration Committee of the Joint Traffic Association on Sept. 15. On June 5, 1895, the Board of Railroads fixed the first and second class fares from New-York to Chicago upon the basis of the standard rate of $20, or $18 and $17 by the different trains. In that decision West Shore's rate was made $18 and $17. Lehigh Valley $18 and $17, and Lackawanna, Ontario, and Baltimore and Ohio $17.

Lehigh Valley at once took the ground that it could not charge different rates by different connections, and that it had to make those connections often on the two trains, one in the morning and one in the evening. Consequently this decision of the board has never been effectively applied to all the roads.

When the Joint Traffic Managers organized they tried to make it effective by agreeing on a uniform rate for differential lines and standard lines, but this has again been unsuccessful, and the only way to settle the question now is by arbitration.

Settlement Rather than Suit.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 24.—Claim Agent Brister of the Reading Railroad Company arrived here to-day and visited representatives of those who were killed and injured in the railroad disaster at Atlantic City on July 30, with a view of adjusting and settling out of court claims for damages growing out of the wreck. Officials of the West Jersey and Sea Shore Railroad Company have already been here on the same mission, but they failed utterly to come to any agreements with the claimants. The latter fear that any proposition made by themselves will prejudice their claims, all of which will ultimately be taken to court for settlement.

Suit to Enjoin a Trolley.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 24.—Counsel for the New-England Railway Company filed in the Superior Court to-day an amended complaint against the Central Railway and Electric Company of New-Britain, the Newington Tramway Company, and the Hartford Street Railway Company, in its suit to restrain those companies from building a trolley road between this city and New-Britain. The original writ was filed in June. In the new complaint the New-England Road alleges that on March 21, 1896, the Hartford Street Railway Company and the Central Railway and Electric Company of New-Britain entered into a conspiracy to defraud the New-England Road of its just rights by building a trolley road to carry freight and passengers between New-Britain and this city. The complaint further alleges that in furtherance of this conspiracy 121 shares of the Newington Tramway Company were illegally transferred to four Directors of the Hartford Street Railway Company.

Figures Belie Candidate Bryan.

Henry W. Poor, compiler of "Poor's Manual of Railroads," refutes Candidate Bryan's statement that transportation rates have not fallen proportionately with prices. Mr. Poor gives a table showing the total railroad mileage, the earnings of the railroads from freight, and the number of tons of freight moved for a number of years, together with the average rate per ton per mile. The table shows that the rate per ton per mile has decreased from 2.210 cents in 1873 to 0.889 cents in 1895, in the same period the price of wheat has declined about one-half against the decrease of two-thirds in rates of transportation. Rates in this country are less than one-third of the rates in other countries and have declined to such a point that the dividends paid on the entire capital stocks of all the railways in the country average only 1.59 per cent.

Fast Train to Chicago.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—Next Sunday the "White City Special" will make its first trip to Chicago. The "White City Special" is the new train which the Big Four will run between Cincinnati and Chicago. It will leave Cincinnati next Sunday at 1 P. M. and will arrive in Chicago at 9 o'clock. This is the fastest regular run ever made between the two cities. Returning, it will be known as the Cincinnati and Washington Special, leaving Chicago at 1 P. M. and arriving at Cincinnati at 9:05 P. M. The "White City Special" will arrive at Indianapolis at 5:45, making the run in two hours and forty-five minutes. The train will be new throughout, vestibuled, and elegantly furnished, and have a combination buffet and parlor car.

Railway Men and Matters.

—For the week ending Aug. 15, the Pennsylvania Railroad carried over its lines east of Pittsburg and Erie 813,836 tons of coal and coke. Total tonnage for the year thus far has been 12,017,183 tons, a decrease of 1,032,285 tons.

—The Bay Line of Baltimore yesterday met the cut in Southern rates made by the York River Line Saturday, and further announced that it would meet any subsequent reduction, no matter how low it might be.

—The Great Western has acquired independent terminals in Chicago and at Des Moines and will spend $100,000 in terminal improvements.

MAY CHARGE TWO CENTS A MILE.

Ontario and Western May Make Rate on Its Road Uniform.

The officers of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway Company have under consideration a plan for the establishment of a uniform passenger rate of 2 cents a mile between all points on its lines, and the consequent abolition of mileage books, trip tickets, and excursion rates.

The Legislature at its last session passed a law requiring all railroads in this State which charge over 2 cents a mile for passengers to issue mileage tickets at reduced rates. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has a uniform rate of 2 cents a mile, and does not issue mileage books. The Erie Road and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway charge in some instances more than 2 cents a mile, and consequently are compelled by the law to issue the books.

On the basis of last year's traffic it is computed that the change of the rates on the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway would entail a loss of perhaps $70,000 in the earnings of the road, but this would be reduced by a large saving in the item of printing alone of between $6,000 and $7,000, as there would be no necessity for more than one style of ticket, and the cost of printing mileage books, excursion and trip tickets would be saved.

The road now has a system of special rates for Summer travel to a number of points on its lines. It issues twenty-four trip tickets at reduced rates to points on the line which have become Summer resorts for New-York people. These tickets are on sale from June 1 to Sept. 30, and are good for return up to Oct. 31, and can be used by individuals and families. It also issues twelve-trip tickets to the same points under similar conditions, with the single exception that they can be used only by individuals. If the proposed plan of a uniform rate of 2 cents a mile is adopted, these tickets would no longer be issued.

Thomas P. Fowler, the President of the road, was visited last evening by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES and asked about the proposed change of rates. He said the change was under consideration, but nothing definite had been decided.

"The accountants of the company are figuring on the basis of last year's traffic," said Mr. Fowler, "to ascertain what the apparent loss in the earnings of the company would be as a result of the adoption of the uniform rate of 2 cents a mile. Of course there would be some saving in the item of printing, but an important point that is being taken into consideration in connection with the change is that it would simplify the work of the conductors on the road, who would not be bothered by a variety of tickets, and would have more opportunity for the proper discharge of their other duties.

"We expect also to make up whatever loss may result at first from the change to a uniform rate by an increase of traffic due to the lower charges for travel. The matter, however, is still in embryo, and requires the most careful consideration before adoption."

DEAD HAND OVER THE KEYHOLE.

Despondent Silk Worker Hangs Himself with a Small Cord.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 24.—John Rentmeister, forty years of age, a silk worker, hanged himself this morning. He had been out of work for some time, and had been drinking quite heavily.

He sent his wife out to make some purchases. When she returned she found the door of her husband's room closed and locked. She wondered at this, and knocked. There was no response. She looked through the keyhole and saw a hand directly in front of her. She surmised what had occurred, and summoned help.

Rentmeister had driven two nails into the door, and with a small but strong cord strangled himself. It appears that a short time ago he obtained a position out of town, and the firm for whom he was to work sent him $20 with which to pay his fare and do some other things. He was to have reported for work this week. It is said that he spent the money for drink.

Incendiary Fires a Tenement.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—The police are investigating an attempt that was made at an early hour this morning to burn a three-story tenement at 100 Morton Street, in which nearly a score of persons, including several children, were sleeping at the time. Policemen Emmons and Huebner found a door in the hallway burning and a lot of oil-soaked leather shavings stuffed under the stairs close to the door.

Columbine Wrecked on Labrador.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 24.—The schooner Columbine has been driven ashore on the Labrador coast, and will be a total wreck. The thirty-six souls aboard of her were only saved by the most desperate exertions of the fishermen working near there, who succeeded in getting them ashore with the aid of improvised life rafts. The latest news received here confirms the report that the fishery catch will be an extremely poor one.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

SECURITY OPERATORS ARE NOW AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS.

Rally in Early Dealings Due to Lack of Applications for Clearing House Certificates by Banks, Followed by Dull Business and Sagging Prices—Sterling Exchange Declines Under Light Demand and Moderate Offerings of Bills.

MONDAY—P. M.

To-day's business in the security market reflected uncertain financial conditions. There was some appearance of activity in early dealings, when it became known that the Loan Committee of the Clearing House had met to receive applications from banks for loan certificates and that no bank had applied. This seemed to indicate that the banks did not regard conditions sufficiently acute to justify loans of this character.

The inference was hardly warranted, the fact being that no bank was quite willing to take the lead in such a movement, through fear of some adverse impression in the public mind, some possible misconstruction, or some vague political effect. The application of the Bank of Commerce called for no action, because it was altogether vague. It may serve in the future as a nucleus around which applications for specific sums may gather.

The rally on certificate news had not been long continued when it dawned on operators that the cause for no applications was superficial, and that it had slight relation to known conditions and neither furnished nor promised relief. Dullness ensued, and prices took the course usual when demand is checked.

Rates for foreign exchange approached the quotation at which gold was ordered from Europe last week. The course of the exchange market would seem to indicate that last week's upward tendency, after the extreme decline, was merely a rebound in the downward movement. If the movement toward lower rates has been resumed for long account, orders may soon be expected for additional gold from Europe. The situation would be immensely relieved if large importations were assured. Engagement of gold in substantial amounts might reinforce the banks without recourse to any of the methods recently discussed.

Rates for money on call were quite as misleading as the Clearing House business. Closing quotations, at 3 per cent., did not mean that borrowers got supplies at that interest. In the hours when money was in demand it loaned at from 6 to 8 per cent. Just before the close of business, when the demand had been satisfied, a few belated borrowers found lenders willing to accept 3 per cent. Loans at this rate were insignificant in amount.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firm. Call loans were made at 3@8 per cent. The last loan was made at 8 per cent.

The time money market was firm at 6 per cent. and a commission for all dates. Commercial paper quotations were unchanged. Offerings were made at 8 per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges to-day, $57,268,016; balance, $3,181,345; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $176,201.

Money on call in London, ¼@1 per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 15-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾@67. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 51¼@53⅜c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,618,345.40 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,618 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,608 green.

Bar silver closed in London at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,629,748
Imports for same period	19,986,932
Net exports	$30,642,816
Net exports to date, 1895	24,229,285
Net exports to date, 1894	71,066,948
Net exports to date, 1893	24,480,456

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and weak. Nominal rates were $4.85¾ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84@4.84¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¾@$4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85¾ for commercial.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago, 5-18c premium. Boston, 5c discount. Savannah, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—$1.00 discount bid; 75c asked.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were very dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chi. G. L. & C. 1st	1
Equi. Gas of Chi. 1st	2
Kan. Pac. com. t. r.	2
L. I. Fy. 4½s	2
M. & O. gen.	1
Nor. Pac. 1st	1
Nor. P. & M. 1st, t. r.	1

DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1
Ches. & O. con 5s	1
C., D. & I. 1st	1
C., H. V. & T. 6s	1½
Erie gen. lien	1½
L., N. A. & C. con.	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	1½
Pol., Sc. L. & K. C. 1st t. r.	1
Union El. 1st	1
U. S. Leather 6s	2
Mo., K. & T. 2d	2½
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st	3
Northwest gold c	1
U. S. Cord. 1st t. r.	4½
Wabash 1st	1½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were generally lower. The 4s, 1925, and the 5s declined ¼. The 2s advanced ½. The sales were $4,000 5s, coupon, at 109@109⅛; $43,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 113¼@112⅞; $5,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 105¼@104⅞, and $2,000 do. coupon, at 106⅜. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891		91½
4s, r., 1907	104⅝	105⅛
4s, c., 1907	106	107
4s, r., 1925	112½	113
4s, c., 1925	112½	113
5s, r., 1904	108½	109½
5s, c., 1904	108½	109½
Currency 6s, 1899	108½	109½
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1900	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1858	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Merchants'	130
Am. Exchange	165	Mount Morris	100
Central National	120	National Union	100
City	500	New-Amsterdam	240
Commerce	195	New-York	220
Continental	120	New-York County	610
Fifth Avenue	2700	Nat. Bank of N. A.	125
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Phenix	100
Fourth National	160	Republic	135
Gallatin National	200	Seaboard National	170
Hanover	300	Second National	425
Irving	140	Seventh National	100
Lincoln National	750	Shoe & Leather	100
Manhattan	207	United States Nat'l	175
Market, & Fulton	200	West Side	275
Mechanics'	180	Western National	100

There was a sale of five shares of Fourth National at 162½.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Erie first preferred, 1⅛ to 27¼; New-York Central, ½ to 94; Illinois Central, ⅜ to 89; Louisville and Nashville, ½ to 80⅝; Canadian Pacific, ⅜. Advanced—Reading, ⅛, to 3⅝. Atchison sold at money and 113¼ for the account.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Am. Spirits Mfg.	5½	5½	5¾	..	..	6¼	5¾	2,000
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	22	22	22	..	..	22	23	40
*American Sugar Refs.	104½	105⅜	104	104	—1	104	104⅝	20,880
American Tobacco	97	97	96	96	..	95	96½	421
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	56¼	57¼	56	57	+ ⅜	57	57⅞	1,440
At., T. & S. F. pf.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅜	+ ⅜	10⅜	10⅝	1,210
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛	16¾	16⅞	200
Brooklyn Union Gas	20	20½	20	20½	+ ½	20	20⅝	232
Canada Southern	81	81	81	81	..	79	82	5
Chesapeake & Ohio	42	42	42	42	..	41	45	140
Chi., Bur. & Q.	124	124	124	124	..	123¾	124	570
Chi. & East. Illinois pf.	59	59⅜	58½	58½	— ⅜	58½	59	8,512
Chicago Gas	89	89	89	89	..	88	90	15
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	51¾	52⅝	51¾	51¾	+ ⅛	51¾	51¾	1,400
Chicago & Northwestern	64	64⅜	63¾	63¾	+ ⅛	63¾	63⅞	13,380
Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	93	93¼	92¾	93	..	92¾	93	770
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	54	54⅝	54	54	— ¼	53¾	54	1,018
Colorado Fuel & Iron	22	22	21⅝	22	— ¾	21⅝	22¼	711
Consolidated Gas Company	140⅝	141	140¼	140¾	— ¾	140	141¼	620
Delaware & Hudson	118⅝	119	118	118	..	116	118	28
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	..	38½	38⅝	50
General Electric	23½	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛	23⅜	23⅝	851
Illinois Central	87	87	87	87	..	86	88½	50
Lachede Gas	5½	5½	5½	5½	..	5	6	210
Lake Erie & Western	18	18	18	18	— ½	18	19	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	14½	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ¾	13⅝	15	300
Lake Shore	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ¾	60¾	62	100
Louisville & Nashville	140	140	139½	139½	— ¾	139	141	252
Louis., N. A. & Chi.	38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38¼	..	38¼	38½	5,480
Louis., N. O. & Chi. pf.	2	2	2	2	..	2	3	350
Manhattan Consolidated	5	5½	5	5	..	5	5½	885
*Metropolitan Traction	75¼	78¼	75½	77	+ 1½	76¾	77	13,855
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¼	..	20	20½	400
Missouri Pacific	20¼	20¾	20¼	20½	..	20	20¾	400
*National Lead Company	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	..	16	16⅞	1
National Lead Company pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	..	77½	80	3
New-Jersey Central	80½	80½	80½	80½	..	80	82	220
New-York Central	93⅝	93⅞	93⅝	93⅞	..	93½	93¾	398
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	..	9¼	9¾	212
Norfolk & West. pf., all in. pd.	17	17	16¾	16¾	—1	16½	17¼	10
North American	11¾	11¾	11½	11½	..	11½	12	307
Northern Pacific, all in. pd.	4	4	4	4	..	4	4¼	250
Northern Pac. pf., all in. pd.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛	9¾	9⅞	460
Ontario & Western	16	16	16	16	..	15¾	16	100
Pacific Mail	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛	11¾	12¼	110
Phil. & Read., 2d in. pd.	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ¼	18	18½	150
Pullman Palace Car Company	74	74	74	74	— ⅛	7	7½	280
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	110¼	110¼	110	110	..	110	112	100
St. Louis Southwestern	27⅝	3	2½	2⅝	..	2⅝	3	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½	..	7	7¾	100
St. Paul & Omaha	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	..	33¾	34	310
Southern Railway	7	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛	7	7⅛	100
Southern Railway pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼	18½	19	100
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼	16⅝	17	2,725
Union Pacific	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	..	4⅞	5	745
Union Pac., Denver & Gulf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	..	1¾	2	440
United States Cordage	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..	3⅝	4	800
United States Cordage pf.	9½	9½	8¾	8¾	+ ¼	8¾	9	100
United States Corp'n stf.	13½	13½	13½	13½	..	13½	14	100
*United States Leather	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛	6¾	7	210
United States Leather pf.	44	44⅛	44	44⅛	..	44	45	225
United States Rubber	15	15	15	15	..	14½	15	863
United States Rubber pf.	70	70	70	70	..	70	74	275
Wabash	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..	5⅝	6	12
Wabash pf.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	..	12¾	13	5
*Western Union Beef	12½	12½	12½	12½	..	12½	13	1
Western Union Telegraph	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	..	5¾	5¾	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	..	7	7⅛	25
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	22½	23⅜	22½	23⅜	+ 1⅜	23⅜	23⅝	2,100
Total								100,961

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Dock & Imp 5s	1,000	108		
Am Spirits Mfg. 6s	1,000	64		
Atch. Top & Santa Fe Gen 4s	1,000	71½		
	4,000	72		
adjustment 4s	7,000	29⅜		
Brooklyn City 1st	1,000	110½		
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	1,000	101		
Canada Southern 2d	1,000	100⅞		
Ches & Ohio con 5s	1,000	104¾		
	9,000	100		
Ches & O gen 4½s	12,000	85⅞		
Ches & O. R. & A. Div 2d Consol 4s	5,000	80		
Chic. Bur & Quincy Nebraska ext 4s	5,000	83½		
Chic. B & Q Cons 7s	10,000	111½		
Chic. C. L & C Co. 1st	1,000	88		
	1,000	87		
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certfs	4,000	87		
Chic & Northwestern Coupon gold 7s	2,000	115½		
	7,000	115		
Chic & N W S F 6s	1,000	111		
Chic. R I & Pac 6s	3,000	113		
	3,000	120½		
Chic. R. I. & P. ext 5s	1,000	100		
Chi., Day & Ir 1st 5s	1,000	100½		
Col. H. V. & T. G M 6s	8,000	54		
Del & Hudson 1st Penn Division	3,000	137¾		
Equitable G & Fuel of Chic 1st	1,000	90		
Erie 1st con 7s	1,000	131		
Erie gen lien 3-4s	10,000	55¼		
	5,000	55¾		
	5,000	55¾		
	1,000	54¾		
	1,000	53¾		
	5,000	55⅝		
Gal. Har'g & S'n An. Mex & Pac 1st 5s	5,000	90		
Int. & Great N 2d Mtge	3,000	67		
Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co certfs	10,000	61		
	5,000	62		
L. Island Ferry 4½s	3,000	91		
Lo., N. A & Chic Cons	1,000	76		
Mexican Central 1st 4s	10,000	76⅛		
Mil., L S & W ext 5s	1,000	104		
Total sales				$810,000

Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	1,000	88		
Mil., L S & Western 1st	1,000	125		
Mil & St Paul, Chic & Pac. Western 5s	3,000	109		
Chi. & Mil Div	8,000	122		
Mo., Kan & Texas 2d	5,000	48		
Mo. Pac 1st Con 6s	8,000	79		
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	5,000	60¼		
N. Y. Lack & West 1st	1,000	125		
North Pac 1st 6s	1,000	112		
Nor Pac Terminal 1st	1,000	100		
Nor Pac & Mon 1st Trust Co certfs	2,000	28		
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	10,000	91¾		
Oregon R & Nav 1st	5,000	105		
Penn Con gold 4½s	2,000	106		
Phila & Reading 2d Pref inc Trust Co certfs	2d instalment paid	4,000	10½	
Phil & Reading gen 4s	4,000	76¾		
Tr Co certfs assented	4,000	76¾		
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s Series A	2,000	105		
St L & Iron Mt 5s	2,000	70½		
St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s	2,000	118¾		
Southern Ry 1st 5s	10,000	80		
	3,000	79¾		
	5,000	79¾		
Tex & Pac 2d inc	5,000	14¾		
Tol & Ohio Central 1st Trust Co certfs	9,000	64		
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co certfs	10,000	70		
Union Elev 1st 5s	2,000	98		
Union Pac 6s 1896	1,000	98		
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co certfs	5,000	15		
	10,000	14½		
U S Leather Co 6s	5,000	110		
Wabash 1st 5s	1,000	101¾		
	2,000	101¾		
	12,000	101		
West Shore gtd 4s	1,000	15F	101⅜	
	3,000	101⅜		
Western U Col Tr 5s	2,000	101		
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st	1,000	27		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	135	145
Alb. & Sus.	170	178
A. & T. H., 1 r.	53	58
Am. Coal	110	..
Am. Cot. Oil	8½	9
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	41	42¾
Am. Ex.	105	109
Am. Tob. pf.	98	99
Ann Arbor	6	9
Ann Arb. pf.	15	20
At. & Pac.	..	15
Balt. & O.	15	15½
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	3	3
*Bay State G.	14	18
Bos. A. L. pf.	100	105
Brunswick Co.	..	2
Bu., R. & P.	10½	17
B., R. & P. pf.	..	55
B., C. R. & N.	68	..
Can. Pac.	56½	58½
C. F. & I.	8	8
Central Pac.	13	14
Chi. G. W.	4¾	5
Chi. & Alton	155	..
Chi. & E. I.	37½	39
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	72	78
C., M. & St. P. pf.	121	122
C., L. & W. pf.	88	40
Cleve. & P.	155	165
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	¾	1
C. H. V. & T. pf.	13	14½
C., E. V. & C.	2	5
Com. Cable	126	128
Consol. Coal	31	38
D., L. & W.	164	165
D. & R. G.	10	10½
D. & R. G. pf.	6	7
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	6	7
D., S. S. & A.	3½	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	10
Erie 1st pf.	118	123
Erie 2d pf.	115	124
Ev. & T. H.	23	27
Ev. & T. H. pf.	106	115
G. R. & W. pf.	..	..
Harlem	..	..
Homestake	34	300
Ill. Steel Co.	42½	45¾
Iowa Central	22	24
Kan. & Mich.	3	5
K. & D. M.	1½	2
K. & D. M. pf.	8	12
Lac'le G. pf.	80	80
Long Island	65	70
Man. Beach	7	12
Md. Coal pf.	40	50
Mex. Cent.	7	..
Mex. N.	6⅝	7
Mich. Cen.	88	90
M. & St. L.	11	12
M. & St. L. pf.	58	64
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	38
Minn. Iron	47	..
Mo., K. & T.	9¾	10
Mobile & O.	15	17⅜
Nat. L. Oil	12	20
Nat. Starch	3½	4½
N. S. 2d pf.	10	20
New Cent. Co.	4	8
N. Y. & N. H.	164	167
N. Y. C. & St. L.	9	10
N. Y., S. & W. 1st pf.	61½	..
N. Y., S. & W. 2d pf.	23	25
N. Y. S. & W. pf.	..	..
Norfolk So.	55	70
N. & W. all in. paid.	7½	10
Ont. Mining	11½	14
Oregon Imp. ass't paid.	11	20

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
35 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization of
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
Under Plan and Agreement dated March 16, 1896.
22 Wall Street, New-York,
August 21, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of stock, either common or preferred, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under the said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any installment of cash, payable as heretofore called under said Plan, and who shall not before September 15, 1896, make payment of all sums due thereunder, together with six per cent interest thereon from the several dates when such sums were due and payable, and also a further sum equal to one-quarter per cent, upon the par value of the stock deposited, will, upon September 15, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to have any rights or to be entitled to any benefits under the said Plan and Agreement in respect of any such stock or certificate. In every such case the stock deposited and the cash heretofore paid in respect thereof will vest in and belong to the Reorganization Managers, and may by them be used for any of the requirements of carrying out the said Plan and Agreement, and no certificate holder then in default as aforesaid will be entitled to the redemption of such certificate, or to the return of any stock thereby represented, or to have any further interest or rights in respect thereof.

Payments hereunder may be made at our office, as above, or at the office of Drexel & Co., Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, or of the Deutsche Bank, Berlin.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Reorganization Managers Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under said Plan and Agreement.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, August 15, 1896.

The sale of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to take place September 23d, 1896, all holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the third installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
$2.50 per share on stock,
$50.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on SEPTEMBER 4, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE OGDENSBURG AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD COMPANY:

Default having been made on April 1, 1896, in payment of interest on the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and receivers having been appointed by the United States Court in Vermont and New-York States on March 19, 1896, of the Consolidated Railroad of Vermont and its leased lines, and the said receivers having allowed the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company's interest to remain in default, the following-named persons have been asked to act as a committee to protect the interests of the holders of said Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company first consolidated mortgage bonds under a plan and agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Central Trust Company of New-York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or from either one of the undersigned committee.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds immediately in accordance with the terms of the agreement, with either of said trust companies, in order that the committee may be placed in a position to protect their interests without delay. Negotiable certificates will be ready for delivery on and after August 20th. A circular containing all the facts has been prepared for the information of the bondholders and may be obtained from the undersigned or either of the trust companies.

CHARLES PARSONS, Chairman,
15 Broad St., New-York.
WILLIAM LUMMIS,
40 Wall St., New-York.
THOMAS DENNY, Jr.,
42 Cedar St., New-York.
CHARLES E. BATT,
National Security Bank, Boston.
PHILIP V. R. ELY,
28 State St., Boston.
SWAYNE & SWAYNE, Counsel,
120 Broadway New-York.

CLARENCE S. DAY,
Banker,
40 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,
Successor to
GWYNNE & DAY.
Established 1854.
Transacts a general banking business, including the purchase and sale on commission of all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,200 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Receiver.)

100 shs. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R. Co. Guaranteed.
300 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. Co. Guar.
$10,000 Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$786 City of Minneapolis Certf. of Indbt.
(By order of Executor.)
1 Membership New-York Produce Exchange.
(By order of Administrator.)
$3,000 Bond and Mort. of Alice A. Allmond and husband, Seattle, Wash., to Lombard Invest. Co., due 1897.
$1,500 Bond and Mortgage of Anthony Borella and wife, Seattle, Wash., to Lombard Investment Co., due 1896.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$30,000 The Columbia Type Writer Manufacturing Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$25,000 Elmira Municipal Improvement Co. 1st mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1942.
$25,000 42-100 Receivers' Certificates of the Elmira National Bank of Elmira, N. Y.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
15 shs. Manufacturers Trust Co., B'klyn.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Aug. 25, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
300 shares The Western Brewery Co. of Belleville, Illinois, common, $100 each, (hypothecation).
25 shares Other Manufacturers' National Bank, $100 each.
(For account of Herbert R. Houghton, pledged.)
25 shares of Capital Stock, par value $100, of the Columbia Granite Construction and Manufacturing Company of Columbia, S. C.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1896 at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon of Sept. 1st, and will reopen Sept. 1st at 10 A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 18th, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, 23 Broad St., Mills Building.
New-York, August 24, 1896.
The following coupons, due September 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date: Texas and New-Orleans R. R. Co. (Sabine Division) 1st Mortgage 6 per cent.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL R.R. CO., 23 Broad St., Mills Building,
New-York, August 24, 1896.
The coupons due September 1, 1896, on the 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid at this office on and after that date.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, Treasurer's Office, Mobile, Ala., Aug. 24, 1896.—Coupon No. 19, due Sept. 1, 1896, of the General Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall St., New-York, on and after that date.
HY. TACON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING CO.
MILLS BUILDING.
September, 1896, coupons of the Bonds of this company will be paid on and after Sept. 1 inst., on presentation at Manhattan Trust Company, 30 Wall St., New-York City. J. S. BACHE, Treas.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY.
Coupons of the General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds of this company, due Sept. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date at the Union Trust Company of New-York. J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New-York, Aug. 24, 1896.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE STOCKholders of The Henry Elias Brewing Company that a special election will be held at the office of the Company, 408 East 54th St., in the City of New-York, on the THIRD DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the office of Director.
The transfer books will close on the 25th day of August, 1896, and remain closed until the 6th day of September, 1896.
JOSEPH F. LIPPE,
Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the shareholders of the National Starch Milling Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 737 Prudential Building, Newark, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, 24 September, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., 12th August, until 10 o'clock A. M., 3d September, 1896.
P. P. LYNCH, Sec'y and Treas.
Dated at Newark, N. J., 11th August, 1896.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR 3.2-INCH AND 3.6-INCH Shrapnel.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 27, 1896. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M., AUGUST 27, 1896, and then publicly opened, for furnishing this department with 6,000 Shrapnel for 3.2-inch and 1,000 Shrapnel for 3.6-inch Breech-loading Cannon, more or less. Bids will be received for all or for part of the foregoing. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

NOTICE.—Estimates for furnishing and delivering stationery and printed and lithographed forms, &c., under Contract No. 542; for removal of piers at the foot of Bethune and West 11th Streets, North River, under Contract No. 543; for furnishing and putting in place rip-rap stones, under Contract No. 544, and for furnishing and delivering about 700 tons of anthracite coal, under Contract No. 548, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, September 1, 1896. For full particulars see City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR CAST-IRON PROJECTILES.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, August 20, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1896, and then publicly opened, for furnishing the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with 950 cast-iron projectiles for field, siege, and seacoast cannon, more or less. Bids will be received for all or for part of the foregoing. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., AUGUST 24, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 10 A. M., September 23, 1896, and then opened, for constructing Quartermaster's Stable. Information furnished here. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Stable," and addressed Capt. W. S. PATTEN, Q. M.

IF YOU HAVE A
HORSE OR CARRIAGE
FOR SALE
Announce it in THE NEW-YORK TIMES and reach people who are able to purchase what you have to sell.
Read THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

INCREASED SPECULATION AND HIGHER GRAIN MARKETS.

Good Foreign Buying and Advanced Cables, with Higher West—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Dull and Lower—Provisions Quiet and Easier—Cotton Active, Excited, and Lower—Coffee Dull and Steady.

There was an increase in the grain speculation through active foreign buying, and prices were higher, with the better cables and advance at the West. Provisions were quiet and offered freely at easier prices. Cotton was unsettled and feverish, closing much lower on reports of rains in Texas. Coffee was dull and hardly changed.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator..... Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator..... 21½@ --
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... 28¾@ --
Flour, straights, Spring..... $2.85 @$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter..... 3.20 @ 3.35
Cotton, middling, uplands..... 8⅝@ --
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X.. 16 @ 20
Pork, mess..... 8.00 @ 8.25
Lard, Western steam..... 3.80 @ --
Beef, family..... 8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy..... 16 @ 16½
Sugar, granulated, fancy..... 4⅝@ 5
Coffee, Rio No. 7..... 10¾@ --
Cheese, State, full cream, new..... 5 @ 8½
Copper, lake..... 10.65 @11.00
Lead..... 2.65 @ 2.67½

100 lb, 4⅝c; 140 lb, 5¼c; 120 lb, 5½c; pigs, 5¼c@5⅝c. Receipts at the West, 63,085 head; same time last year, 20,599 head. Chicago—Receipts, 45,000 head; active; 10c lower; $3.60@$3.90; left over, 500 head. Cincinnati — Receipts, 2,650 head; active; $2.60@$3.60. St. Louis—Receipts, 2,129 head; 5@10c lower; $2@$3.40. Omaha—Receipts, 800 head; 5@10c lower; $2.60@$2.95. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,000 head; steady; $3.25@$3.50. Kansas City—Receipts, 1,500 head; slow; $2.40@$3.30.

TALLOW—Was quiet, but decidedly firm at 3 1-16c for city, at which the last sales were made. The large melters, having considerably reduced their accumulations, were, for the remainder, rather unwilling to sell at 3 1-16c, but when the other melters are ready to offer their week's work they will probably meet the market; they could have secured yesterday 3 1-16c. For country made there was a fair inquiry and 150,000 lb were taken at 3@3¼c, as to quality, chiefly at 3⅛c for prime. At Chicago a firm market at 3¼c for prime packers, where the home trade are ready buyers, in consideration of the active takings there latterly for export.

STEARINE—In oleo stearine little was done, but there was a firm market. Sales of 50,000 lb city at 6c, with that price further bid. At Chicago 3¾c quoted, at which the last sale, 150,000 lb, was made. For lard stearine a dull market at 4¼c for Western and 4½c for city. In oleo oil, last sales at 30@31 florins, in Rotterdam.

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull and hardly changed, closing at unchanged prices to 5 points advance, with only a local trade. Havre was quiet at ¼f advance, and Hamburg unchanged. Spot Rio dull and steady at 10¾c for No. 7. Sales, 300 bags Maricaibo and 300 bags Central American on private terms. Opening Call, 11 A. M.—October, 250 bags at 9.50c; total, 250 bags. Between Call and Close—September, 750 bags at 9.75c; October, 1,500 bags at 9.50c; May, 250 bags at 9.15c; total, 2,500 bags at 9.20c; total, 3,250 bags. Exchange—25 points paid to exchange 750 bags October for September; total for day, 5,000 bags. Closing Prices—January, 9.15@9.25c; February, 9.15@9.25c; March, 9.15@9.25c; April, 9.15@9.25c; May, 9.15@9.25c; June, 9.15@9.25c; July, 9.15@9.25c; August, 10.00@10.10c; September, 9.75@9.80c; October, 9.45@9.50c; November, 9.20@9.30c; December, 9.15@9.20c.

COTTON.

Contracts were active, unsettled, and feverish, with outside markets much lower, and the close here steady at 36@39 points decline, on reports of rain in Texas, with free local realizing and scalping. Liverpool was 10½@11 points down, and New-Orleans 29@39 points off.... Spot was 3c lower and quiet. Sales, 700 bales to spinners, with 2,300 bales delivered on contract.... Middling Gulf, 8¾c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
August	8.05@8.06	8.20	8.08	2,700
September	7.93@7.94	8.07	7.92	6,800
October	7.99@8.00	8.15	7.97	53,200
November	7.92@7.95	8.08	7.92	13,500
December	7.89@7.90	8.04	7.86	77,100
January	8.01@8.02	8.17	8.00	98,800
February	8.05@8.06	8.20	8.12	2,700
March	8.09@8.10	8.25	8.09	10,200
April	8.13@8.15	8.22	8.22	600
May	8.17@8.18	8.33	8.17	1,700
Total sales.....				233,300

Net receipts at all points to-day, 15,083 bales, against 755 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—There is a little effort to talk the market a shade firmer on choice marks of domestic, nearly because of the moderate arrivals and firm interior advices; no business has been done as yet, however, above $1.15, and some of the best marks are still offering at that; medium are rather steady; pea in comparatively small supply, and held a shade firmer; sales mainly at $1, but a little more is now asked; no call for turtle soup or yellow eye; red kidney held with a little more confidence, but the price will be unsettled until the exact extent of the export orders for this week's steamer is known; other varieties about as quoted of late; green peas still very dull. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.15@ do, medium and pea, $1; white kidney, $1.20@$1.25; red kidney, $1.05@ do, yellow eye, $1.15@$1.17½; do, turtle soup, $1.45@$1.50; do, lima, California, $1.65; green peas, 70@72½c; do, bags, 60@ 67½c; do, Scotch, bbls, 75c; do, bags, 70c; blackberries, 5c; apricots, California, 1896, 7½@9c; prunes, 1895, as to size and quality, 2½@6½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts to-day: 5 carloads Western. There was an active demand and offerings sold promptly at 1@2c higher. Fowls and chickens generally brought 10c, though fine heavy chickens were worked out at 10½c. Roosters and turkeys about 1c higher. Choice fat ducks and geese in light supply and about steady, but poor stock dull and irregular. Pigeons firm. We quote: Spring chickens, local, per lb, 10@10½c; do, Western, 10@10½c; do, Southern, 9½c; fowls, per lb, 10@11c; roosters, per lb, 6c; turkeys, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, Western, per pair, 60@70c; do, Southern, 50c; geese, Western, per pair, $1@$1.25; do, Southern, 75c@$1; pigeons, old, per pair, 25c; do, young, 15@20c. DRESSED—The arrivals of Western fresh dressed poultry were fairly liberal to-day, but invoices so far received do not indicate a burdensome quantity for the latter part of the week, and, with a fair demand, holders incline to be firm in their views for choice qualities, both fowls and chickens at 10½@11c., Nearby chickens, ducks, geese and squabs nominally unchanged in absence of fresh arrivals. Western ducks are rarely desirable and sell slowly at prices. Old turkeys continue scarce and firm. Occasional lots of Spring turkeys arriving, but rarely more than frames and prices not established. We quote: Turkeys, prime mixed weights, 11@12c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, dry picked, selected, 14@16c; do, ordinary, 10@13c; do, Pennsylvania, 10@14c; do, Western dry picked, choice, 10½@11c; do, inferior, 9@10c; do, Western scalded, choice large, 10½@11c; do, mixed weights, 9½@10c; fowls, Western dry picked, choice, 10½@11c; do, scalded, 10@10½c; old cocks, 6@6½c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 12@13c; do, Pennsylvania and Virginia, 9@11c; do, Western, 7@9c; old ducks, Western, 5@8c; Spring geese, Eastern choice, 12@14c; do, inferior, 5@8c; squabs, per dozen, $1@$1.75.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes plentiful, but without much change. Onions firm for prime.... Potatoes, Long Island, $1@$1.25; sweets, $1.12@$1.50; cabbage, per 100, $2@$3; onions, per bbl, $1 @$2.50; tomatoes, per crate, 15@40c; cucumbers, per 1,000, $1@$2.25; corn, per 100, 25c@$1; peas, per bag, 50c@$1.75.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Prices firm on a fair inquiry.... New-Orleans, centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 25@34c; Barbados, jobbing, 26@27c.

RICE—Demand moderate and prices unchanged.... Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2¾@ 4¾c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4¾c; Japan, 4@4¼c; Java, 3¾@3½c; rice bran, 50@90c.

SUGAR—Raw was quiet at generally steady prices.... Refined steady and in light request.... Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, 3c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2¾c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3¾c.... Cutloaf, 5¾c; powdered, 5c; granulated, 4¾@5c; standard A, 4¾c; off A, 4 7-16@ 4½c; softs, 3⅝@4⅝c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts are not large, and with a fair demand best grades of both hay and straw hold steady. New hay is quite plenty and selling generally from 65 to 85c for stock grading about No. 2 to No. 1. Some old straw is held above quotations, but comparatively little left. We quote: Hay, new, per 100 lb, 65@85c; do, old, prime, 90@95c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 60@87½c; do, shipping, 60@65c; do, trash, 85@40c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@70c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 65@75c; do, short rye, 50@55c; do, tangled rye, 40@50c; do, oat and wheat, 30@35c.

HOPS—Brewers bought moderately, and values rather easy.... Quoted: New-York State crop of 1895, choice, 7@7½c; common to prime do, 3@6c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, choice, @@ 6½c; common to prime, 3@5½c.

HIDES—Market steady on a moderate demand.... Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 25 to 30 lb, 16c; Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 15c; wet-salted, Havana, as they run, 25 to 50 lb, 66⅔c.

LEATHER—Business slow, but prices very steady on light supplies.... Buenos Ayres, nonaccid, heavy to light, 20@22½c; do, seconds, 18@ 19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@22½c; union light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak seconds, 26@27c; bellies, 14@15c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange tin was quiet at 13.25@13.35c. Copper quiet at 10.65@ 11c. Lead dull at 2.65@2.67½c. Spelter dull at 3.70@3.75c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market steady and demand slow.... Southern, regular, 24c; machine-made, barrels, 24¾c.

ROSIN—Prices unchanged and trading light.... Common to good strained, $1.57½@1.60; E, $1.70@$1.75; F, $1.82½@$1.85; G, $1.85@$1.87½; H, $1.92½; I, $1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.07½; W G, $2.25@$2.30; W W, $2.45@$2.50.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 24.—Resin firm; strained, $1.35½; good strained, $1.37½. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 22c; irregular, 21c. Tar steady at $1.05. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, $1.20; soft, $1.55; virgin, $1.55.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 24.—Turpentine dull; nothing doing. Resin firm; sales, none; B C, $1.25; D E F, $1.30; G, $1.35; H, $1.40; I, $1.45; K, $1.50; M, $1.55; N, $1.60; window glass, $1.70; water white, $1.75.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 24.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 22⅝c; sales, 1,053 bbls. Resin firm at $1.35.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth in moderate request at firm rates. Engagements: To Antwerp, 4 loads grain at 3¾; to Stettin, 2 loads grain at 3s 5d. Charters: British steamer, cotton, Galveston to the United Kingdom or Continent, on private terms; British steamer, cotton, Galveston to Liverpool or the Continent, two voyages, 32s 6d; British steamer, phosphate, Tampa to Ghent, 17s, chartered abroad; British steamer, spool wood, Bangor to the western coast of England, 42s 6d, chartered abroad; British steamer, deals and timber, Quebec to Liverpool or Glasgow, 46s 6d and 42s 6d, respectively, September, chartered abroad; British steamer, deals, Newfoundland to London, 48s 9d, September, chartered abroad; British steamer, general cargo, Pensacola to Smyrna, &c., to New-York, 22,050, chartered abroad; two British steamers, 15,000 and 13,000 quarters grain, Virginia to picked ports in the United Kingdom or Continent, 2s 7½d, both terms, Hamburg, 2s 9d; Norwegian steamer, 5,000 bbls refined petroleum, hence to Norway, 3s; German bark, bleaching powder, &c., Liverpool to New-York or Boston, 16s, chartered abroad; British bark, 2,500 bbls crude petroleum, Philadelphia to Cape de Olome, at or about 3s; schooner, 4,000 bbls refined petroleum, Philadelphia to Oporto, 3s 3d; Norwegian bark, 6,300 bbls refined petroleum, hence to Gothenburg, at or about 2s 2d, chartered abroad; Norwegian bark, 5,000 bbls refined petroleum, and Danish bark, 3,000 bbls refined petroleum, hence to Baltic, 2s 3d and 2s 6d, respectively, chartered abroad; British schooner, coal and general cargo, hence to St. Pier e, Miquelon, $300; schooner, coal, Baltimore to New-York, 85c; schooner, coal, Newport News to Bangor, 60c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market steady and demand slow.... Southern, regular, 24c; machine-made, barrels, 24¾c.

ROSIN—Prices unchanged and trading light.... Common to good strained, $1.57½@1.60; E, $1.70@$1.75; F, $1.82½@$1.85; G, $1.85@$1.87½; H, $1.92½; I, $1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.07½; W G, $2.25@$2.30; W W, $2.45@$2.50.

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STATE OF TRADE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—Flour firmer. Western super, $1.90@$2.10; do extra, $2.50@$2.75; do family, $3.10@$3.40; Winter wheat, patents, $3.50@$3.75; spring do, $3.45@$3.70; do, straight, $3.20@$3.35. Receipts, 18,000 bushels; exports, 31 bushels; sales, 150 bushels. Wheat firmer; spots, August, 63¾@63¾c; September, 63⅝@63¾c; October, 64¾c bid; December, 67⅛c asked; steamer No. 2 red, 58¼@58⅝c; Southern, by sample, 62@ 65½c; do, on grade, 62@66c. Receipts, 30,000 bushels; stock, 1,344,000 bushels; sales, 30,000 bushels. Corn easy; spot, August and September, 27¼@27⅜c; October, 27¼@28⅛c; new or old November or December, 28c bid; January, 28c bid; steamer, mixed, 23¼@24c. Southern, white, 27½ 28½c; do, yellow, 28@29c. Receipts, 81,000 bushels; stock, 1,085,000 bushels; sales, 8,000 bushels. Oats quiet and steady; No 2 white, 25@26c; No 2 mixed, 23½@25c. Receipts, 28,000 bushels; stock, 210,000 bushels. Rye firm; No 2 near-by, 34½@35c; No 2 Western, 36c bid. Receipts, 3,000 bushels; stock, 52,000 bushels. Hay quiet and steady; choice timothy, $16@$16.50. Grain freights steady; steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 3¾d, September; Cork, for orders, per quarter, 2s 3d@2s 9d, September. Cotton quiet; middlings, 8½c. Eggs firmer; 13½@14c. Other articles unchanged.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 24.—The tendency of wheat to-day was for firmer ground up to the last half hour. A shakeout at the close brought the price a little under Saturday's closing. September opened at 53¾c, advanced to 54½c, and closed on a bear at 54c. December opened at 57c, advanced to 57¾c, and closed at 57¼@ 57⅜c. Cash Wheat—There was not quite as strong demand to-day from millers, and the premium was slightly easier. Old No. 1 Northern sold 2c over September, with new sold at 1c premium; No. 3 and no grade are a little green as a result, receipts, like cars, shipments, 54 cars. On track: Old No. 1 hard, 58½c; No. 1 Northern, 55½c; No. 2 Northern, 53½c; new, 1c under old. Flour patents, $3.15@$3.35; bakers', $2.65@$2.75; production, 41,000 bbls; shipments, 22,035 bbls. Millstuffs—Bran in bulk quoted at $4.25; shorts, $4.50; middlings, $7.25.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.—Wheat opened easier; September opened at 57¾c, fell to 57c, rallied to 57⅞c and closed at 57¾c; cash continues ½c below September; sample wheat active and firmer; No. 2 Northern, old, 59@59¾c; No. 2 do, 58@59¾c. Barley—Samples dull and weak; extra No. 3, old, 48c; new, 26c. Rye steady. September, No. 1, 32c; No. 2 cash, 32c. Corn held firmly and prices tend upward in sympathy with wheat, with a fair business. Millstuffs unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 10,500 bbls; wheat, 42,250 bushels; barley, 26,400 bushels; rye, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 15,700 bbls; wheat, 17,550 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels.

DULUTH, Aug. 24.—The sentiment of wheat was bullish, cables being strong and the exchange market good. Cash sales were 100,000 bushels; closed: Cash, No. 1 hard, 60¾c; No. 1 Northern, 60@58¾c; No. 2 Northern, 56@56¾c; No. 3 Spring, 53½@55¾c; rejected, 47@48 53¾c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 60¾c; No. 1 Northern, 59c, September No. 1 Northern, 58¾c; December No. 1 Northern, 59¾c; December No. 1 Northern, 60¾c bid.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1896.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,757	1	1,040	38,618	9,780
Sixtieth Street..	3,584	127	4,342	12,300	620
Fortieth Street..	...	...	...	...	15,500
Hoboken	2,935	40	40	2,600	...
L. V. R. R.....	1,129	...	130	...	2,208
Weehawken and scattering.....	...	...	242	194	...
Total.....	10,425	168	6,903	48,203	27,512
Total last week.	9,995	157	5,162	39,970	20,457

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to extra.....	$4.40@$4.70
Medium to fair.....	4.10@ 4.35
Common	3.60@ 4.00
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.20@ 3.00
Oxen and stags.....	3.00@ 4.10
Good to prime steers, one year old.....	3.20@ 3.60

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS.

| | Live Cattle. | Live Sheep. | Live Qrs. of Beef

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Details of the Various Offerings in the Auction Room.

Mr. William Rosenzweig has exchanged for J. L. Buttenwieser the two six-story brick flats, 239 and 241 West Fifteenth Street, 48 by 93 by 103.2, at about $90,000, with G. D. Hyman, for the five-story brick tenement, 156 Attorney Street, 25 by 70 by 100, at $28,000, and other consideration.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Bernard Cohen, at $143,511, the eight-story brick factory covering the block front on the west side of Gouverneur Street, between East Broadway and Division Street, 100.11 by 63.4 by 101.7 by 64.4.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, Bainbridge Avenue, north side, 100 feet west of Suburban Street, 75 by 122.8 by 75 by 112.9, two-story frame dwelling; also lot, 35 by 100, at southwest corner of Suburban Street and Bridge Avenue. Due on judgment, $1,185.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, N. T. M. Mollis referee, 230 to 234 East Ninety-first Street, south side, beginning 100.11 feet west of Second Avenue, each 22.8½ by 75, three five-story brick apartment houses. Due on judgment, $22,560.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Blain, referee, 472 West End Avenue, east side, 60.8½ feet south of Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,910.

By Samuel de Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, two plots on the east side of Schuyler Street, one 200 feet northwest of Elliott Avenue, 111 by 146.2 by 119.4 by 141.8, and the other 150 feet northwest of Elliott Avenue, 50 by 140 by 50 by 141.8; also lot 25 by 100 on south side of Elliott Avenue, 100 feet southwest of B Street. Due on judgment, $3,360.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 247 East Forty-first Street, for a five-story brick tenement, by Margaret Mitchell of Fenhurst, L. I., owner; cost, $12,000.

No. 202 East Broadway, by Annie Cohen of 202 East Broadway, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick and stone tenement; cost, $300.

No. 232 East Thirty-sixth Street, by Herman Buchtenkirch of 228 East Thirty-first Street, owner, alterations to a three-story and basement brick and stone tenement and store; cost, $400.

Nos. 2,286 and 2,288 Third Avenue, by Enoch Jenkins, owner, Michael and P. Lucas, lessees, alterations to two two-story brick stores; cost, $1,000.

No. 45 to 49 William Street, and 41 and 43 Pine Street, by the Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Company, owners, alterations to an eight-story brick office building; cost, $1,805.

No. 90 to 100 Broadway, by the American Surety Company, owner, alterations to a twenty-one-story steel and iron office building; cost, $9,641.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Aug. 24.

90TH ST, 138 West; J. George Flammer and wife to Thomas Allen $1

207TH ST, 254 West; Mindie M. Mott to Marie Learn et al. 1

SULLIVAN ST, 231; Yette Hirschbein to Peter Roberts 1

PLATT ST, 34; John W. Cochrane and others, executors, to Isaac N. P. Stokes 25,000

WALES AV, s e s, 150 ft n e of 165th St, 25x100; Jacob Haffen and wife to Robert H. Bergman 1

PAMPE STREET; Robert H. Bergman to Jacob Haffen and wife 1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 24.3 ft n of West Chester Av, 26x100; Helene Ingram to Henry Overington 1

JENNINGS ST, n s, Lot 691, map of Section C, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Joseph Raslun 1,250

28TH ST, 87 East; also n s of 28th St, 30 ft e of 5th Av, 36x112.10; William A. Lottimer to Grace C. Lottimer 1

91ST ST, n s, 120.10 ft w of 4th Av, 20.10x98.9; Catharine A. Clark to Ellen Murray.

102D ST, s s, 325 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; George W. Ellis, referee, to Polka M. Wilkens and others, as trustees 5,000

110TH ST, 207 East; Henry Budelman and wife to Edward B. Lupo 1

LOTS 49 and 50, Block A, map of property of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Frank A. Smith 1,200

LOTS 109 and 110, Block C, same map; same to John Eilard 1

LOT 405, Block M, same map; same to Mary B. Briggs 525

LOTS 61 and 62, same map; same to Edward A. Cant 1,200

LOT 65, map Westchester Terrace; Nathaniel B. L. Hoffman to Martie A. Hoffman 1

LOT 63, same map; Margaret V. N. Skinner to same, in trust 1

162D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Morris Av, 50x117.4x50x117.5; Margaret Eilard to John Eilard 1

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 152d St, 58.10x100; Margaret Eilard to John Eilard 1

AVENUE D, w s, Lot 144, map of estate of John Flack, 23.6x98; Louis Aaron and another to Samuel Cohen 1

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 400 ft w of Mariner Av, 25x100; Catharine Coppola and wife to Hugh J. Gribbin and wife 4,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, Thomas, and wife to Emma S. Hahn and Ida S. H. Williman; 168 West 90th St; 2 years $3,000

BENTON, Charlotte E., to Simon Elstner; n w corner of Lot 5, map of Upper Morrisania and Bathgate Av, being Lot 6, 5 years 3,000

BLEDOW, Emil, to Sarah A. Williamson; n s of 148d St, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years 4,000

DAVIES, Alice, to the Havens Relief Fund Society; n s of 119th St, 133.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years 10,000

SAME to same; s s of 119th St, 151.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years 12,250

SAME to same; s s of 119th St, 168.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years 12,250

FORSYTH, George W., and wife to Sarah Fallowitz; e s of Morris Av, 100 ft n of 164th St, 3 years 800

GRIBBIN, Hugh J., and wife to Louis Gribbin; s s of Elsmere Place, 400 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years 600

SAME to Sarah A. Williamson; n s of Elsmere Place, 400 ft w of Marmion Av, 5 years 3,000

HASLUN, Joseph, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; s s of Jennings St, Lot 691, map of Section C, Vyse Estate, 2 years 950

HUNTER, Josephine, to Henry Raabe & Sons; w s of Morris Av, 70.1 ft s of 166th St, 3 months 1,000

IRELAND, Mary De F., and husband to A. Alonzo Teets, 487 Manhattan Av, 3 years 1,000

KOCH, Joseph, and wife to Ceres Union of New-York City; 241 7th St, 3 years.. 8,000

STORER, Isaac N. P., and wife to the United States Trust Company of New-York; 34 and 36 Platt St, 2 years 25,000

O'BRIEN, Patrick and Catherine, to John F. Kaiser; Lot 105, map of 272 lots Kemp Estate, Twenty-third Ward, 5 years 1,000

ZITTEL, Frederick, and wife to the German Savings Bank of New-York; w s of 3d Av, 1,020.1 year 15,600

Lis Pendens.

CONVENT AV, n e corner of 148th St, 18x85; Jethro W. Chite against Annis C. Doyle, foreclosure of mortgage.

ELTON AV, s e s, 50 ft n e of 168th St, 50x100; 4th St, n s, between Avenues B and C, 24.9x90, and leasehold; property 251 and 259 East 84th St; Charles E. Schulz against Joseph A. Johnm, individual and as executor, and another, (action to set aside deeds and lease and appoint a receiver.)

11TH AV, n s, east ½ of Lot 522, map of village of Wakefield, 50x100; Ellen Dalton against Barbara Geltz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

25TH ST, 350 and 352 West, ½ share; Isabella Mead against Charles L. Burnes and another, (action to set aside deed.)

68TH ST, s s, 302 ft e of 10th Av, 19x100.5; Irving Grinnell and others, trustees, against Bernard Cohn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

87TH ABINS AV, 1,147; Maria A. Wuytack against Karen M. Davidson, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MORNINGSIDE AV, 32 East; Alfred E. Willard against Ida L. Jenkins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 200 ft s of 187th St, 25x124; Joseph De Cristofano against Francesca Sapone, owner and contractor. $339

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 144th St, 75x74; Dunbar Box and Lumber Company against Rufus L. Robinson, Jr., owner; Alyea & Hughes, contractors 71

BATHGATE AV, e s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 172d St, 100x100; George Fein against Helena and Michael Mahler, owners and contractors 147

150TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; B. Kreicher & Sons against Elsbeth Blumenthal, owner and contractor. 274

MAIDEN LANE, 48 and 50; James and Angus Hopkins against S. F. Myers, owner; S. F. Myers & Co., contractors. 22

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50 ft s of 108th St, 50x100; William S. Shaw against Robert J. Gray, owner and contractor. 90

7TH AV, 209; Charles Burkelman against John Lavery, owner and contractor. 89

87. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 118th St, 100x100; Alfred Boote against Thomas R. White, owner and contractor. 467

FRESH WATER FOR JERSEY CITY.

New Bids for Millions of Gallons and Plant Opened.

The Street and Water Board of Jersey City held a special meeting yesterday for the purpose of receiving bids for a new water supply. Three proposals were handed in, but one, to furnish water by filtration, was informal. It was submitted by the United States Filtering and Purifying Company. The other bids were from the East Jersey Water Company and the Rockaway and Hudson Company.

The East Jersey Company will furnish water from Greenwood Lake and Wynockie Bay at the following rates: For 20,000,000 gallons daily, the minimum supply called for, $37 per 1,000,000 gallons; from 20,000,000 gallons to 30,000,000 gallons daily, $28; from 30,000,000 gallons to 40,000,000 gallons daily, $37, and from 40,000,000 gallons to 50,000,000 gallons daily, $36. The water will be delivered by gravity, and the elevation will be 210 feet for 25,000,000 gallons, and 127 for the remainder. The company will sell the plant to the city for $7,950,000, maximum capacity.

For water furnished from Port Oram and Beach Glen the prices for the same quantities will be $35, $36, $35, and $34, respectively. This plant will be sold to the city for $6,895,000.

With a double-pipe plant, the prices will be $37, $38, $37, and $36, respectively, and the selling price, $7,990,000.

For water supplied from Powerville, the prices will be $32, $33, $32, and $31, respectively, and the selling price $6,225,000. With a double plant of 25,000,000 gallons' capacity each, the prices will be $37, $36, $35, and $34, respectively, and the selling price, $8,945,000.

The Rockaway and Hudson Company offered water from the Rockaway River at $37, $36, $35, and $34, respectively, the selling price to be $8,500,000, and the capacity to be 25,000,000 gallons daily. With 50,000,000 gallons capacity the selling price would be $7,400,000.

The same company will deliver one-third of the supply at high service and two-thirds at low service at the following rates: $35.50, $34.50, $33.50, and $32.50, the selling price to be $6,650,000 for the 35,000,000 gallons plant and $7,100,000 for the 50,000,000 gallons plant.

This company also offers to furnish 7,500,000 gallons of pure spring water daily from the Cooper-Lord property, and certain adjoining lands.

A third plan of the Rockaway and Hudson Company offers water at $36.50, $35.50, $34.50, and $33.50, with a selling price of $6,250,000 for 35,000,000 gallons capacity, or $7,250,000 with 50,000,000 gallons capacity.

The United States Filtering and Purifying Company stated that while the specifications with regard to pumping capacity deterred it from bidding, it was willing to enter into a contract and give a bond in $500,000 to furnish 40,000,000 gallons daily of doubly filtered and purified water to be delivered at Riverville at the following prices: For the first 20,000,000 gallons, $20 per million; for each million gallons in excess of 20,000,000, $23; for each million in excess of 30,000,000, $21; for each million in excess of 40,000,000, $18.

The company will sell its plant to the city for $1,300,000, with 30,000,000 gallons capacity, and $1,918,000 with 50,000,000 gallons capacity.

After the bids had been read, the Rockaway and Hudson Company entered a protest against the bids of the East Jersey Company on the ground that its bids only contemplated one pipe.

The board took the bids and went into executive session, and two hours later adjourned without having taken action.

Angling for Pickerel with a Boat.

From The Rochester Democrat.

Fishing has been unusually good at Hemlock Lake, and fishermen from Rochester, Honeoye Falls, Dansville, and other places have been attracted to its waters to indulge in the sport. One of these men is a prominent banker of Honeoye Falls. This knight of the rod and reel has not been as favored by fortune as the other men who ply the waters for their hour's pastime. He seemed to care nothing for the numerous rock bass—what he wanted was pickerel—but inspite of the fact that he used every kind of bait from the soft shell crab to a minnow-shaped piece of pork fat, which he had ingeniously carved out, he never succeeded in landing one, whereas his fellow trollers were pulling them in hand over fist. Last Tuesday evening he made a last desperate effort. After arranging his tackle, he went out with some lady friends after his coveted game. He had fished all the evening, and was just returning home, sad at heart, with an empty basket, when he felt a heavy thump on his left side. A lively commotion ensued, for no one seemed to know what the matter was, but it was found that a fine large pickerel had jumped into the boat. The most remarkable part of this story is that it is true. It is vouched for by a prominent Rochester professor, a Methodist divine, and several other men whose veracity is unquestioned.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Mortgage Investors

should apply to the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. when seeking investments. It is furnishing $1,500,000. a month in choice mortgages to trustees, institutions, and individual lenders.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y.

CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000.

SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$16,000.—RARE OPPORTUNITY; EXCHANGE for New-York property; 160 acres, near Colfax, Placer Co., Central California; 28 acres Tokay grapes, (18,750 vines,) 10 years' old; 1,500 Crawford peaches, 8 years old; 900 Bartlett pears, 7 years old; 600 3 and 6 year old Kelsey plums; 8 acres hay; 100 acres uncleared, upon which are two gold mines, one of which has assayed $20 per ton 30 feet from the surface; $2,500 house, (new;) all outbuildings, farming implements, &c.; crop this year will sell for $4,000, and will net between $2,500 and $3,000; owner desires to return to New-York. Address A. G. CARSWELL, No. 628 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE WASHINGTON,

No. 29 Washington Square, West.

Desirable apartments to let, unfurnished, from October 1st.

Apply to Superintendent or

Douglas Robinson & Co.,

55 LIBERTY STREET.

IN THE BERESFORD, A HIGH-CLASS APARTment hotel, beautifully located, with every convenience and comfort of a well-appointed home, a few choice suites can be secured from Oct. 1st, 1896, on personal application or by letter, to the Beresford, 81st to 82d St., corner of Central Park West and Manhattan Square.

"PALERMO."

125 East 57th St.

Elegant apartments of 8 rooms and bath; extra servants' rooms.

J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d St.

59th St. | near 5th Av.

Facing Central Park; 7 rooms and bath; steam heat and elevator; rent, $1,000.

J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS; SINGLE AND en suite; all improvements; restaurant; southern exposure; central location. J. Romain Brown & Co., 59 West 33d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

The "Biltmore" and The "Blenheim,"

56 to 62 West 58th St.,

Between 5th and 6th Avs.

Will be ready for occupancy on or before OCTOBER 1ST, 1896.

Exceedingly handsome and well arranged Apartments of eight rooms, exclusive of two baths each, all rooms having outside light, hardwood trim and parquette flooring throughout; sanitary open plumbing; electric light; passenger and servants' elevators. Apartments decorated to suit.

For plans, rents, and further particulars apply to

GEO. R. READ,

9 PINE ST. (5290) 1 MADISON AV.

Bachelor Apartments to Let. No. 5 East 17th St.

Two rooms and bath; parquet floors; steam heat. Meals served in rooms if desired.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SCHUYLER STREET, NEW-YORK.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—J. C. WATSON COMPANY, plaintiff, against THOMAS H. POTY, Rosina Kelley, Charles Archer, Susan E. Laytim, William McGirr, and Benno Bartsch, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 25th day of August, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by S. De Walltearss, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in Schuylerville, in the town and County of Westchester, known upon a map entitled map of portion of Schuylerville, in town and County of Westchester, 1874, New-York, May 13th, 1874, Garrett J. Byrne, engineer and surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, by the Numbers 175, 176, 177, and 178, bounded and containing together as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Schuyler Street as the same is laid down on said map, distant 200 feet northwestwardly from the northeasterly corner of Schuyler Street and Elliott Avenue as laid down thereon, running thence northeastwardly and parallel with Elliott Avenue 141 feet and 8 inches; thence northwestwardly 119 feet and 4 inches; thence southwestwardly 146 feet and 3 inches to Schuyler Street; thence southeastwardly and along Schuyler Street 111 feet to the place of beginning, together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, advantages, hereditaments, and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof;

And also all those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, known upon said map by the Numbers thirteen, (13,) one hundred and seventy-nine, (179,) and one hundred and eighty, (180,) the said lot Number thirteen (13) being bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Elliott Avenue laid down on said map distant one hundred feet southwestwardly from B Street, also laid down thereon, running thence southwestwardly and parallel to B Street one hundred feet; thence southwestwardly parallel to Elliott Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northwestwardly parallel to B Street one hundred feet to Elliott Avenue, and thence northeastwardly along Elliott Avenue twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

The said lots 179 and 180 being bounded and containing together as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Schuyler Street as laid down on said map distant one hundred and fifty feet northwestwardly from Elliott Avenue as laid down thereon; running thence northeastwardly and parallel with Elliott Avenue one hundred and forty feet; thence northwestwardly fifty feet; thence southwestwardly parallel with Elliott Avenue one hundred and forty-one feet eight inches to Schuyler Street, and thence southeastwardly along Schuyler Street fifty feet to the place of beginning. Together with the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the party of the first part in and to both and all of said above-described premises; that by Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895, the town of Schuylerville was annexed to and made part of the City and County of New-York.—Dated New-York, August 1, 1896.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

WESTMORELAND D. DAVIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—JAMES E. ROBINS and ELIZABETH M. ROBINS, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. ROBINS, Annie L. Robins, Annie R. Andrews, Elbert Jackson Andrews, Annie R. Slate, George C. Andrews, Oren W. Andrews, May S. Andrews, Addie D. Hammond, Grace Whitman Hammond, Whitman White Hammond, Willetta Henry Hammond, Berkeley C. Hammond, Sarah A. Clark, Marian Ellen Hamilton, Lillian Augusta Eno, Frances Louisa Schell, Elizabeth Jackson Hammond, Ruth W. Shafer, Elizabeth S. C. Lane, Ida M. C. Setterlen, John C. Chase, Pauline C. Chase, his wife; George P. Polley, and Marla J. P. Andrews, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date July 9th, 1896, in which I was appointed referee, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of September, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said interlocutory judgment and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the City of New-York, and known as No. 106 Mott Street and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mott Street distant ninety-nine (99) feet 1¾ inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Mott Street with the southerly side of Hester Street; running thence easterly and parallel to Hester Street ninety-four (94) feet 1 inch; thence southerly and parallel to Mott Street twenty-five (25) feet 1¾ inches; thence westerly and parallel to Hester Street ninety-four (94) feet 1 inch to the easterly side of Mott Street; thence northerly along the said easterly side of Mott Street twenty-five (25) feet 5¾ inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, August 11th, 1896.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

MORGAN, WESTON & MITCHELL, Esqs., Attys. for Plaintiffs, Times Building, N. Y. City.

TARRANT PUTNAM, Esq., Atty. for Deft. Annie L. Robins, Times Building, N. Y. City.

ROBERT P. LITTLE, Esq., Guardian ad Litem of Infant Defts., 62 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

J. M. & T. B. SEAMAN, Esqs., Attys. for Defts. Lane & Chase, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELMER E. COOLEY, Esq., Atty. for Defts. Lee R. Andrews & others, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City.

N. COMSTOCK and WILLIAM W. GILLEN, Esqs., Attys. for Defts. Setterlen & Polley, 28 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

au25-2aW3vTu&F&s15&16

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLACK, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN BLACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Smith & Mott, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of March, 1896. EMMA L. BLACK, JOHN BLACK, Executors. SMITH & MOTT, Attorneys for Executors, 7 Nassau St., New-York, N. Y. m31-1aw6mTu&Oct6

CARNIE, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. CARNIE, late of Arlington, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, her attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1896. FRANCES CARNIE, Administratrix. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, New-York. my5-1aw6mTu

CRONKRIGHT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES CRONKRIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1896. PHILIP F. OLWELL, Executor. WILLIAM STRONG, Attorney for Executor, 243 Broadway, N. Y. City. f25-1aw6mTu

DUPIGNAC, CLARENCE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARENCE W. DUPIGNAC, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Edward C. Manners, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York the 16th day of March, 1896. CLARA M. DUPIGNAC, Executrix. EDWARD C. MANNERS, Attorney for Executrix, 10 Wall St., N. Y. City. m9th17-1aw8mTu

ELLIS, JOHN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. ELLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of July, 1896. AUGUSTUS V. H. ELLIS, Executor. HUBBARD HENDRICKSON, Attorney for Executor, 59 Wall St., New-York City. jy28-1aw6mTu

FAY, JOHN E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN E. FAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of William C. Davis, Esq., No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of March, 1896. HENRY G. FAY, Executor. WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Att'y for Executor, 120 Broadway, New-York City. au9-1aw9mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FISHER, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. FISHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at our place of transacting business, the office of William S. Cogswell, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of June, 1896. CHARLES E. GOODHUE, RUDOLPH E. STOECKEL, Executors. WILLIAM S. COGSWELL, Attorney for Executors, 59 Liberty Street, New-York, N. Y. je9-1aw6mTu

INGOLDSBY, EDWARD M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD M. INGOLDSBY, late of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Mr. A. C. Francioli, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of March, 1896. MARGARET INGOLDSBY, Administratrix. m31-1aw6mTu

IRWIN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN IRWIN, late of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Vincent, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of May, 1896. MARGARET A. CHAMBERLAIN, Administratrix. JOHN VINCENT, Att'y for Admx., 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City. my5-1aw6mTu

MACKAY, JR., JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. MACKAY, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Sulpman, Larocque & Choate, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2nd day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of June, 1896. JOHN W. MACKAY, Administrator. SHIPMAN LAROCQUE & CHOATE, 40 Wall St., New-York City, Attorneys for Administrator. je30-1aw6mTu

NOSTRAND, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. NOSTRAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 89, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of March, 1896. MARTHA M. NOSTRAND, Administratrix. ap1-1aw6mTu

REISSER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE REISSER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Jonathan Marshall, at No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of January, 1896. CHARLES E. REISSER, EMIL FRICK, Executors. JONATHAN MARSHALL, Attorney for Executors, 247 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy21-1aw6mTu

TALBOYS, CORA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORA S. TALBOYS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Clarke & Culver, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1896. H. CRUGER GRAHAM, GEORGE RANSFORD TALBOYS, Executors. CLARKE & CULVER, Attorneys, 80 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. my19-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, RICHARD J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD J. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene P. Dale Esquire, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-first day of April, 1896. HELEN A. THOMPSON, Administratrix. EUGENE P. DALE, Attorney for Administratrix, 170 Broadway, New-York City. ap21-1aw6mTu

WILSON, OLIVER C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, dated June 18, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER C. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ira B. Wheeler, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of June, 1896. JULIA WILSON, Executrix. IRA B. WHEELER, Att'y for Executrix, 7 Beekman Street, New-York City. je23-1aw6mTu

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 29 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree;")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Paris";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark.")

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Columbia*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 12:15 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre; at 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown, letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Lucania";) at 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York*, via Southampton; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 1 AM for Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Amalfi from Baltimore; at 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamship from Baltimore; at 9 AM for Jamaica, per steamship Anerley. (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Anerley";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Haiti, per steamship Ardandhu; at 1 PM for Trinidad and La Plata Countries, per steamship Kaffir Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Kaffir Prince";) at $3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Pontabelle; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:20 PM) for Nassau, per steamship Crinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia; at 11 AM for St. Thomas and St. Croix via St. Thomas, also for Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for St. Marc, and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Nassau and Greytown, per steamship Alvena, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alvena";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Cape Haitien, Gonaives, and Jeremie, per steamship Alps; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially address